

## Angolan war refugees in danger of starvation

Cut off from food supplies by rival liberation movements, between 40 and 50 people are dying from starvation every day in northern Angola and half a million people are at risk, diplomatic sources said in Luanda yesterday. Parliament was told that the situation in Angola is likely to get worse and that the capital could become a battleground.

## Situation will worsen, Mr Ennals tells MPs

Luanda, July 28—Nearly half a million black Angolans, refugees from the capital of Luanda and tribesmen returning from Zaïre, face starvation in northern Angola, western diplomatic sources said today. Church missions in the Carmona Region, 220 miles north of Luanda, reported between 40 and 50 people dying of starvation daily, the source said. Soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), who control the capital, refused permission for emergency food supply trucks to leave for Carmona, a stronghold of the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNL).

The Rev Harrison Pike, head of the Baptist Church mission in Luanda, said he had tried to buy a DC-3 aircraft from East African Airways to fly over the roadblocks with supplies for Carmona.

The Carmona region became a gathering point for refugees and displaced persons earlier this year when thousands of Angolan tribesmen returned after more than a decade of self-exile in Zaïre, where they escaped the war between African movements and Portuguese troops.

Black refugees from the fighting in Luanda have also fled to the north after the MPLA took control of the capital.

The British Consul-General said only 10 foreign missions to be closed in Luanda yesterday. 10 Americans, 20 British businessmen and seven diplomats were among 55 people evacuated to Britain by an RAF VC10.

A spokesman for the American consulate said there were no immediate plans to close the mission or to have all American residents in Luanda evacuated. He said some Americans will leave on an oil-rig supply ship leaving for Gabon on the West African coast.

Mr Günther Auer, the West German consul, said an aircraft would arrive on Wednesday to evacuate any West Germans wishing to leave but the consulate would remain open. Other diplomats said no other missions intended closing down.

—UPI.  
Our Parliamentary Correspondent

dent writes: Mr Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told the Commons yesterday that about 12 British citizens remained in Luanda after the evacuation flight by the RAF on Sunday. His best assessment was that the situation in Angola was likely to get worse, and that the capital could become a battleground in which British citizens would be at serious risk. It was hoped that those remaining would be able within the next few days to find spare seats under the air and sea evacuation arrangements of other friendly countries.

How many Britons were unable to say parts of Angola although these were likely to be few. Many had left independently over the past few weeks. In some cases, these people were the wives of Angolans or of Portuguese settlers.

The timing of evacuations was always difficult, he said, and in this case the Government was mainly influenced by the importance of using the airport while it remained safe and while there was still access to it through troubled areas of the city.

No British casualties had been reported so far, although there had been some damage to property. The estimated value of British property in Angola was \$60m. A decision would be taken in the next 24 hours as to which country would represent British interests in Angola.

White House said Mr Stanley Croft, the British Consul-General, who arrived at RAF Brize Norton with other Britons from Angola said that at present there was no vendetta against whites. "The whites have been left alone, but there have been massacres of blacks by blacks". But although the whites were not yet a target, their properties had been looted in the inland areas of Angola.

Mr Bernard Everett, a consular official of Horsell Common, Woking, Surrey, thought that those who had chosen to stay behind might find it difficult to leave.

"I have seen a lot of bodies during shooting exchanges and I think many of them were civilians. Some houses have been destroyed".



President Ford receives a big hug from a small girl who presented flowers to Mrs Ford on their arrival in Warsaw.

## Ford-Gierek hopes on Helsinki talks

From Richard Davy  
Warsaw, July 28

President Ford arrived in Warsaw today for a visit that is to last about 24 hours. Tomorrow he will visit Cracow and the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz before flying to Helsinki for the summit conference involving 35 nations.

From the airport Mr Ford rode much of the way standing up in an open car with Mr Gierek, the Polish Communist Party leader, waving to crowds which had been marshalled for the occasion. They waved flags and clapped but were relatively subdued. Later the President walked around the picturesque centre of the old town, reconstructed after the war.

Mr Ford revealed an evening spent in a beer cellar when he visited Warsaw many years ago. Security precautions seemed mild and inconspicuous. "No Chicago, no Dallas, no bang-bang", a cipher said, "only little gangsters in Poland".

There are few if any problems in American-Polish relations at the moment, but there are remarkably intimate links between the two countries. About eight million Americans are of Polish origin, the first ones having arrived in 1608. There are also about 6,000 Americans living in Poland, many of them recent arrivals who find retirement cheaper here.

Polish aircraft are fuller than any others on transatlantic flights. For last year 43,000 Americans visited Poland and 21,000 Poles visited the United States. Bilateral trade has been

increasing rapidly. Last autumn, Mr Gierek visited the United States and signed a number of agreements, including a statement on principles of relations and an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation.

Since then there have been more visits by scientists, industrialists, and agriculturalists, and more educational and cultural exchanges. A senior American expert on foreign policy recently gave a lecture here in Polish.

Talks between President Ford and Mr Gierek today were mainly about general European problems. In a joint statement issued this evening, they said they regarded the Helsinki conference, which starts on Wednesday, as a "positive contribution to the continuing process of international détente and express their hope that it will be regarded as an historic event".

They agreed that efforts to strengthen political détente should be supplemented by a process of military détente. Mentioning the Vienna talks on arms reductions they expressed their will to achieve progress in these talks.

Budapest, July 28—Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, began talks with Hungarian officials today, saying there should be progress towards arms cuts in Europe as a sequel to the security conference summit in Helsinki.

"The Helsinki agreements are the achievement of 1975 and the task for 1976 is reducing armaments in Europe," Mr

## TUC may give Government 3-1 backing in challenge over policies to reduce inflation

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

A head-on ideological collision between supporters of the Government-TUC wage restraint policy and those who want completely unrestricted pay bargaining is now inevitable at the Trades Union Congress in five weeks' time.

There will be a composite, deeply critical resolution at the congress that challenges the central theme of the Government's counter-inflation package. Ministers will be hoping that it does not gain more than about 2,500,000 votes out of the 10 million affiliated to the TUC.

Battle lines for the conflict are clearly laid down in the preliminary agenda for the conference, published yesterday, although the final agenda will not reflect all the resolutions put forward. The moderate Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (Usdaw) calls on unions to back the White Paper, but several white-collar and industrial unions are fighting to undo the policy jointly agreed by the TUC and the Cabinet.

Usdaw's resolution declares that the continuance of the Labour Government in office is of fundamental importance to all workers and suggests that delegates should endorse the TUC General Council's participation in talks with the Government to achieve policies required to reduce the unacceptable rate of inflation.

On present trends, that moderate line is likely to carry the day by about three to one, but a serious challenge to the counter-inflation package is being mounted by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, led by Mr Clive Jenkins.

His union asks the congress to oppose the use of law in collective bargaining, whether by curbs on pay, protection of employers who break contracts, or the creation of reserve

powers for intervention by the Government. That direct attack is backed up by a second ASTMS resolution, which criticizes the White Paper as 'treatment of the symptoms and not the underlying causes of instability in the United Kingdom economy, and urges a change of direction in economic management'.

Further opposition to the social contract, the "undeveloped" version rather than the tighter controls now coming into force, is expressed by the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, whose communist leader, Mr Kenneth Gill, led the fight against wage restraint at last year's congress.

The technical section argues that the social contract has been an interference in free collective bargaining, and asks the unions to go on record as opposing an incomes policy having as its aim wage regulation through intervention from any source. It suggests that only when the chief means of production, distribution and exchange are "socially owned" can economic expansion be planned, creating the necessary conditions for a planned policy on wages and salaries.

The Society of Civil Servants presents a brusque, 13-word formula for approval, that "any interference with the freedom of wage and salary bargaining", and there are other less critical but sceptical resolutions from the Fire Brigades Union, the Society of Post Office Executives, and the Greater London Staff Association.

The National Association of Schoolmasters criticizes the flat-rate £6 pay rise policy, and the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, while broadly endorsing the TUC initiative, regrets that the general council failed to seek the broadest area of consent within the

trade union movement and consequently came to an agreement that maximizes the frictions and difficulties trade unions will have to cope with in succeeding years.

Although the Government may win handsomely on the narrow ground of incomes policy, it will not escape other criticisms. Anxiety over the rise in unemployment is reflected in two resolutions. Both call for import controls, either selective or short-term, and the traditionally loyal General and Municipal Workers want budgetary policies to bring down the level of the out of work, with measures to preserve jobs, including a public works programme.

On pensions, the dominant union in that field, the Transport and General Workers, proposes that the basic state pension for a married couple should be not less than half the average earnings of adult male workers, and not less than a third for a single person. Those targets are put forward as an immediate aim requiring frequent and regular adjustment.

Three unions express opposition to cuts in public expenditure, and the IGWU also calls for an adjustment of the TUC's minimum wage target, set last year at £30 for 40 hours' work, based on the movement in the cost of living. That would produce a figure of about £38, but the National Union of Public Employees, which negotiates for many low-paid workers, thinks the minimum wage target should be lifted to £40.

On foreign affairs, the communist-led construction section of the AUEW argues that the time is ripe for closer links between the anti-communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions. It suggests that the TUC is obviously the body to take the initiative to bring these two world trade union centres closer together.

## Strong team in new try on Everest's worst face

By Ronald Faux

The expedition that leaves London today for the Himalayas is as much an exercise in logistics and attrition as it is an attempt to climb to the highest point of the world by the most difficult route. The south-west face of Everest has already repulsed five expeditions. What the leader of the latest team, Chris Bonington, believes is that by sending out a bigger, stronger team with better and tougher equipment and backed by larger support parties this stubborn and totally remote corner of the world will be conquered.

"Nothing is impossible", Mr Bonington declared with stout determination. "It is just a question of coming up with the right plan and the right equipment at the right time." Even so, in the face of Everest's objective dangers and wild, capricious weather above the critical 26,000ft level, the chances of success for the £100,000 attempt are probably less than even. The cost is underwritten by Barclays Bank International.

The expedition has 18 climbers, six of whom have been to Everest once before and three who have been to the mountain twice. A lot is known about the route they will take; the real difficulties are not expected to start until climbers reach a steep band of rock at 27,000ft which until now has proved impassable. They will be starting earlier and with luck and reasonable post-monsoon weather may complete some groundwork ahead of the normal climbing season.

In the warmth of Mr Bonington's study, and using photographs, the climbers have taken the difficult section to pieces, rock by rock, learning all they could from previous failures and choosing a different strategy to reach the relatively easy ground above the band. But Mr Bonington is under no illusions that all may be different on the day.

The aim will be to attack the band of rock at its narrowest edge nearer the centre of the face, unlike previous attempts. "If this works and a camp can be established and supplied at 28,000ft we shall definitely be in with a strong chance", he said. If the weather follows its most predictable pattern the likelihood is that the less steep ground leading to the summit may be plastered with well consolidated snow, providing a frozen clearway to the top. To many of the climbers, including Chris Bonington, the south-west face of Everest is not the ideal mountain either aesthetically or as a climb to enjoy. An enormous and powerful team was needed, with several tons of equipment to build the slender pyramid of climbing progress which may succeed. "There is no other way. But as far as the climbing goes it is just another big face", Mr Bonington observed. "An untidy heap of eigerwands tottering, unstable, scarred by avalanches and starved of air".

Most of the climbers would admit that they prefer mountains that are not so high. It was not the danger. One accepted that as part of the sport and can minimize it to a large extent. "It is just a rather ugly and exhausting mountain", one said.

## Amin call for 'total liberation'

From Nicholas Ashford  
Kampala, July 28

President Amin of Uganda today called for the expulsion of South Africa and Israel from the United Nations. In a warmly applauded speech at the opening session of the Organization of African Unity summit he said: "Anyone who dares defy the law must be disciplined".

The Ugandan leader also called for the total liberation of the African continent. If South Africa and Rhodesia were not prepared to accept immediate majority rule "then we must face them militarily", he said to the cheers of the African and Arab delegates attending the week-long meeting.

However, President Amin emphasized that he was not "against whites" whom, he said, could continue to live peacefully in Africa as long as they were prepared to accept black majority rule.

OAU ministers meet, page 5

## Stonehouse attempt to get bail fails

By Peter Hennessy

Mr John Stonehouse, Labour MP for Walsall, North, was refused bail yesterday by Sir Frank Milton, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, after a 45-minute hearing at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

Sir Frank said Mr Stonehouse had not produced any new facts since he appeared before Mr Justice Kerr in chambers at the High Court last Monday. He was remanded in custody until next Monday. Mr Stonehouse faces 21 charges of forgery, conspiracy and fraud involving £172,000.

Mr Stonehouse, whose fiftieth birthday it was, was not represented by lawyers at yesterday's hearing. Looking fit and relaxed, he spoke for more than half an hour, giving the reasons why he should be released on bail to make a statement to the Commons.

Speaking in the third person for the time being, he said the prosecution was determined to prevent him from addressing

the Commons because he had unfavourable revelations to make about the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Scotland Yard. Copies of the book describing his experiences, kept in a safe at Scotland Yard, contained information "which must be revealed to the public at large", he said.

"The statement I am going to make in the House of Commons will include information about the activities of Scotland Yard and the DPP that occurred long before these charges and the offence relating to these charges. That is why Scotland Yard is trying to hush them up", he said.

He added that an MP was responsible to his electorate and had the right to attend the House to perform his duties. Any attempt to prevent him from addressing the Commons was an offence under the Contempt of Parliament Act.

Sir Frank interrupted Mr Stonehouse several times to ask him to confine his remarks to

Continued on page 2, col 1

## Dr Soares sees threat to freedom

Lisbon, July 28—Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, called today for the creation of a "government of national salvation" to head off the danger of a communist dictatorship in Portugal.

In an obvious reference to General Spínola, the Prime Minister, Dr Soares said such a government would have to be built round "a non-controversial figure" and guarantee Western-style democracy and press freedom.

He told a press conference that General Spínola could rely on the support of only the Communist and Marxist parties, which represented 18 per cent of the electorate. President Costa Gomes today cancelled plans to attend the European summit in Helsinki, a spokesman said.

Shortly after the announcement the President received Major Melo Antunes, whose position as Foreign Minister has been in doubt since he boycotted a meeting of the Armed Forces Movement last week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight the matter had not resigned. —Reuters and UPI.

Leading article, page 13

## India is holding 6,229 detainees

Amnesty International said yesterday that on July 18, the latest date for which figures are available, the Indian authorities were holding 6,229 detainees. This figure is believed to have increased appreciably in the past 30 days. During this period Mr Kuldip Nayyar, editor of the Indian Express news service and Delhi correspondent of The Times, was detained. The Government has given no reason. Amnesty say they can find a record of only three releases by Mrs. Gandhi's Government since the suspension of the emergency measures. Pakistan saddened, page 5

## Mr Mellish apologizes over the three double-vote MPs

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

The Commons was not in a mood yesterday to take too seriously the case of the three Labour MPs who last week voted for the Yes and No lobbies in an unsuccessful attempt to get a quorum.

The division, which resulted in no quorum, in spite of the double voting, was on a petition of the Attorney General asking that the House should give permission for Hansard to be quoted during the proceedings.

Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip, remarked that he spent all his time trying to get as many MPs as he could into a lobby. He was quite overwhelmed at the enthusiasm of those who voted in two. He said that in the normal way the motion would have been accepted without discussion. He accepted that a number of his

in the High Court on the Crossman diaries and for Hansard officers to testify to the accuracy of the documents.

Apologizing to the Speaker and to all MPs for the incident, Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip, remarked that he spent all his time trying to get as many MPs as he could into a lobby. He was quite overwhelmed at the enthusiasm of those who voted in two. He said that in the normal way the motion would have been accepted without discussion. He accepted that a number of his

MPs had voted in both lobbies. The Speaker said it was clear that there must be 40 members present on a division, including the Speaker and four tellers. It would not count if 20 of those had voted in both lobbies. If the matter was reported as once to the Chair he would order another division, but if it was raised later, it must be for the House to decide what should be done.

He said that was one of those things that always seemed to be cropping up in July. A somewhat similar incident happened last July and was resolved by decision of the House.

Later, the Speaker said he had known of MPs voting in both lobbies when they wanted to correct a mistake. He would deprecate that practice in any other circumstances.

From the Tory front bench, Mr Peyton, shadow Leader of the House, said he was sure Mr Mellish would agree that votes and rules about votes, whether concerned with quorums or majorities, were important. Parliamentary report, page 6

## £74m European aid for British steel and coal

Britain's steel and coal industries are to receive a cash injection from Europe of more than £74m. The cash is to be used for new investment and for grants to alleviate the effects of redundancy. The British Steel Corporation will receive three loans totalling £60.7m and grants of £329,000. The coal industry's share will be loans and grants totalling £12.6m. Page 15

## Mr Papadopoulos rejects charge

The trial of 20 leaders of the Greek military coup of 1967 opened near Athens yesterday. Mr George Papadopoulos, the former dictator, rejected the charge of treason and revolt and said he took full responsibility for the coup, but refused to defend himself. Counsel for 16 of the defendants walked out of the courtroom. Page 4

## Diaries decision delay

Judgment in the Crossman Diaries case will not be given until October. The Lord Chief Justice said at yesterday's hearing that it was not practical to give judgment before the long vacation. Law Report, page 11

## Councils immune from bankruptcy

Fears that local authorities might go bankrupt were firmly dismissed yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Pollard, president of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. There could be no New York-type crisis in Britain, he said. Local authority could always get money by using its statutory powers to borrow on account of revenue not yet received. Page 2

## Reformist Giscard

President Giscard d'Estaing is convinced that conservative democracy is condemned and that most people aspire to liberal reform. In an interview he described reformist democracy as the key to his administration. He does not share some EEC leaders' fear for the future of democracy. Page 4

## Desert ghost walks

The ghost of Lawrence of Arabia walked in the Peace Palace at The Hague as the International Court of Justice began its hearings on the disputed Spanish Sahara. Lawrence's writings were quoted in trying to establish the status of the desert territory before colonisation. Page 4

## Sir Keith Joseph blames planners

Sir Keith Joseph, chief Conservative policy-maker, attacked planners and the planning system yesterday. He said strict controls led inevitably to an artificial land shortage, inflated values, and speculation. He also argued that rent control and security for tenants caused the amount of rented accommodation to diminish. Page 3

## Ulster violence: A new republican extremist group is thought to be responsible for the killing last weekend of an RUC constable in an ambush

George Ince: Silver bullet robber is refused leave to appeal against conviction and sentence. Page 3

Israel: Unofficial reports that Dr Kissinger plans to visit the Middle East on August 18 are treated with reserve 4  
Indo-China: Dr Sakharov blames "myopic selfishness" of the West for the debacle. Page 4  
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Classical congress: A reconstruction of Aristophanes launched the week's discussions of latest theories and research. Page 14

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# British Steel still seeking South Africa chrome deal

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## HOME NEWS

## Land speculation is caused by planning, Sir Keith Joseph says

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

A sharp attack on the planning system and those who operate it came yesterday from Sir Keith Joseph, a former Minister of Housing and Local Government and now the Conservative Party's chief policy-maker.

Land shortage was born of demographic and economic expansion but was nurtured by planners, he suggested. They had ignored the economic effects of their actions. "The delays and tergiversations of planners are responsible for waste of good building land in many cities, now lying blighted under burnt-out cars and scrap heaps", he said.

"Many people object to the form of planning consent as if it were a moral issue. But they have no right to demand strict controls and then in the very next breath express pious horror when strict controls lead to shortage and inflated land values."

"It is the artificial shortage that makes the fortunes. Do planners really recognize this, or do they operate in an economic vacuum?"

Sir Keith was delivering the keynote address to a joint conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Civic Trust, organized by the European Architectural Heritage Year. Predictably, perhaps, he pinpointed "the death-dealing infection at the centre of our planning problems" as the concentration of power and responsibility in government.

"More and more punitive taxation on top of inflation is making it harder and harder for people to do what they would like to do, conserve and use", he said. "Now new instruments of destruction are being forged. Insensitive and excessive capital taxation is threatened cumulatively on top of punitive direct taxes."

"If we wish for a climate in which cherishing and creating will occur naturally then we must look to private resources. Lower taxes will encourage massive and widespread enthusiasm to maintain our heritage in use."

"We should seek ways to enable more and more people to choose and buy their own homes, and in more cases than have them designed, or to choose and run their own homes rather than to queue for whatever the council one day makes available."

Deny owners the money to maintain their property, by imposing rent control, and there would be decay, Sir Keith argued. Deny them the right to recover their property, by upholding security of tenure, and there would be less property to let.

Rent control, and the decay to which it led, was a destroyer of cities, as well as a manufacturer of homelessness. In our demoralized much of our heritage that should have been lovingly rehabilitated. We had bulldozed where we should have improved, destroyed communities and replaced them by deserts.

## 80,000 people moved into east Midlands in year

By a Staff Reporter

The east Midlands gained 9,650 people by migration from the rest of Britain in the year before the 1971 census, a report from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says today.

In that year nearly 80,000 people moved into the region and fewer than 70,000 left. The 3,390,220 inhabitants at the time of the census, 366,100, or 11 per cent, had moved house in the previous 12 months.

The largest number of immigrants, 7,290, came from the South-east, more than half of them from Greater London.

In the year before the census about 18 per cent of the immigrants came from outside

Britain; 45 per cent of those from the New Commonwealth, 13.5 per cent from the original six European countries, 12 per cent from the Old Commonwealth and 6.7 per cent from elsewhere in the British Isles.

The rate of population increase by migration slowed between 1966 and 1971. Immigration from the rest of Britain increased by 16 per cent from 1966 to 1971, but emigration of Midlands inhabitants increased by 23 per cent.

The three main cities, Nottingham, Leicester and Derby, lost population by migration in the five years before the census. Leicester had an outflow of almost 20,000 by migration during this period.

## Public support claimed for Epping Forest motorway plan

By David Leigh

Public support for the proposed motorway through parts of Epping Forest is much greater than opposition to it, Mr. John Newey, QC, for the Department of the Environment, told the inquiry into the plan yesterday. "This is not a case of the department versus the rest," he said.

Objections by groups such as Friends of the Earth, Transport 2000 and Alliance Against the M16, were dismissed by Mr. Newey. "No serious harm would be done to the forest by the published route, which was much the best one, he said."

He complained about the way the early days of the inquiry, which ended yesterday after 89 days, had been disrupted by protesters. Their behaviour had mostly been deplored by others present, he said, and the atmosphere otherwise had been friendly and honest. "The public had given some of the public the wrong impression of

the proceedings, and might have the evil effect of encouraging disruption at future inquiries."

Mr. Newey said there was an urgent need for the M16, which is intended to be part of a ring road round north-east London. It would greatly help the national economy and on balance be much better for the environment, he said. People had to be mobile to keep up their standard of living and lead richer lives.

Moving goods traffic to railways would make no difference to the need for the M16, nor would greater use of waterways. The motorway would get unpopular heavy lorries off other streets.

The department's traffic flow predictions had been criticized but, despite claims about the effect of the energy crisis and the way traffic might grow to meet the new road space available, the statistics were the best guide.

City in the Sea: The £100m task of building Brighton's 2,000-berth yachting marina, with exhibition centre, entertainment complex and residential attachments, has entered a new phase.

Construction of a viaduct to provide traffic access, a harbour spine and a lock will make the harbour operational by mid-1977. The Brighton Marina Company says. Much of the development will be on the central

spine and its promontories, where it will be surrounded by water to provide what the architect, Mr. David Hodges, has described as a city in the sea. The caissons, shown under construction on the left, are used to build

the two breakwaters. Each weighs 600 tons and has a diameter of more than 40 ft. Transported by rail, they are placed in position by the crane visible at the end of the eastern breakwater, seen in the centre, then filled with concrete and sand. The Department of the Environment ordered the number of flats to be cut from 1,450 to 800, and the architect is carrying out a design study of financial and other consequences of that decision.

## Land Bill still fails to satisfy Law Society

By Our Planning Reporter

The Law Society yesterday made clear that it remains strongly opposed to the Community Land Bill despite recent Commons committee amendments.

In a memorandum it criticizes the Bill on four main grounds: uncertainty over the definition of "relevant development", the excessive powers given to local authorities, the scope for arbitrary decisions, and the temptation for local authorities to abuse their powers.

Mr. Gordon Hyde, chairman of the society's standing committee on planning law, said yesterday that the society could not reasonably object to the idea of introducing some form of positive planning. But the Bill was unsatisfactory in that respect, and its second main objective of restoring to the community the increase in land value arising from its efforts could more easily be achieved fiscally.

Mr. Hyde said the recent amendment making the regulations defining "relevant development" subject to parliamentary approval still left wide areas of uncertainty. As to the question of excessive powers conferred on local authorities, it was not clear that, in cases of councils acting ultra vires, lawyers would be able to

call upon the courts to restrain them.

The memorandum observes that although no public inquiry will precede the use of compulsory purchase powers local authorities are relieved of any obligation to specify the purposes for which land is being acquired. The owner is precluded from objecting on the ground that the acquisition is unnecessary or inexpedient, and the Secretary of State is relieved from the obligation to hold an inquiry or hearing.

Mr. Hyde said the society's fundamental objection to the Bill was that it was the wrong concept. "We do not feel that it is necessary to pass land through public ownership in order to achieve the Bill's purposes", he said.

It seemed particularly pointless in the case of land for private housing where it was the Government's stated intention to assign the freed to the owner-occupiers. The only reason appeared to be the possibility of financial gain.

The concept of current-use value would be bitterly opposed by people who would make every effort to avoid being forced to sell their land for less than what they considered it to be worth.

Leading article, page 13

## S Yorkshire canal's future looks bleak

By Our Planning Reporter

Fears are growing that government funds will not after all be made available for the improvement of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire navigation between Doncaster and Rotherham. Refusal would almost certainly be a death blow to hopes of reviving waterways as a freight-carrying alternative to road and rail.

It is more than three years since the proposals were put forward for improving some locks and bridges, realigning navigation channels and reducing curves and other restrictions. At that time the cost was put at about £3,400,000, but it is now probably closer to £5m.

One of the advantages of the scheme is that it would allow barges from the Danish barge-carrying ship operating between Rotterdam and Hull to travel into the heart of industrial Yorkshire. A private developer has submitted plans for an 80-acre industrial complex and freight terminal with facilities for the storage of bulk commodities, fuels and liquids.

Despite widespread support, and approval from South Yorkshire County Council, successive Conservative and Labour administrations, however, have been lukewarm. The most recent comment from Mr. Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, was that considerable investigation still had to be carried out, and that much money was involved.

The Inland Waterways Association last month published a report on Continental waterways, pointing to their successful large-scale expansion in West Germany, France, The Netherlands and Belgium, and urging the British Government to divert some of the funds now invested in new roads.

But ministers remain sceptical. Canal enthusiasts are known to have an ally in Mr. Howell, Minister of State, Department of the Environment, but his responsibilities are for sport and recreation, and that, in the Government's view, seems to be all that waterways are of use for.

## Dog's toll of sheep

A stray Alesian dog killed more than a hundred sheep and lambs in the Peak District National Park before it was destroyed, the park's annual report said yesterday.

## £400 for dog smuggling after same fine on owner

A Frenchman who was fined £400 with £250 costs at Southampton yesterday admitted smuggling a Jack Russell terrier and a poodle into Southampton on board a Channel ferry.

Daniel Pochot, aged 27, shipping clerk of Rue de Caligny, Le Havre, did not appear in court but said in a letter that he took charge of the dogs when they were refused landing permission in Southampton and sent back to Le Havre. He could not find a home for them, and decided to smuggle them to their owner, Mr. Alex Horley, of Upton Heath Estate, Poole, Dorset.

He handed them over to Mr. Horley on Christmas Day, but both dogs were later destroyed after an anonymous tip to Southampton Port Health

Authority. Mr. Horley was fined £400 by Southampton magistrates earlier this month for obstructing port health inspectors.

M. Pochot's letter said: "I did import these two dogs into England against British law, but I feel committed to no crime because as an animal lover I had no choice." He was shocked to learn the dogs had been destroyed as he had had them examined by a veterinary surgeon.

Referring to the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, he declared: "Britain is a nation of animal lovers and this law seems very un-British."

The dogs were destroyed because Mr. Horley could not afford £400 quarantine bills. Neither was carrying rabies.

## Gunmen's harbourer fearful of 'kneecap'

From Our Correspondent  
Southampton

An Irishman who harboured two fellow countrymen after they had shot and wounded two men, pleaded guilty yesterday to being a harbourer of thieves and being "kneecapped". It was stated at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Joseph Paul Reilly, aged 31, of Warburton Road, Southampton, pleaded guilty to harbouring the two men after they had attempted to murder Police Constables Raymond Murphy and Malcolm Craig on December 23. He was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment.

Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, for the prosecution, described how shots were fired at the officers called to a flat in Westridge Road, Southampton. When interviewed by the police at Clydebank, Scotland, Mr. Reilly admitted harbouring the gunmen.

Mr. John Hampden Inskip, QC, for the defence, said Reilly had been threatened when he asked another Irishman to take the two gunmen away from his house. He added: "I have asked him what he was afraid of. He replied: 'of my knees being capping, or death—and who knows about my relatives in Ireland and my brothers and sisters there in the middle of Belfast'."

Mr. Justice Mals, commented: "Even if the rules have been the subject of attack and there is nothing I can do to avoid that."

## In brief

**Gift train comes home again**  
The Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway Preservation Company is to import a complete train. It has agreed to buy four coaches from Sierra Leone and yesterday it said an engine would be sent with them.

The coaches, built in Gloucester in 1961, were given to Sierra Leone as an independence day gift and with the engine, built in Leeds in 1954, are surplus stock now.

**Foreign driving permits go up**  
International driving permits for vehicles coming into Britain for short periods are to be increased by 50p to £1.50 from August 2. The Department of the Environment announced yesterday.

It also announced extended exemptions on vehicle road tax to include cars taken into Northern Ireland by visiting forces, and to cars brought into Britain from the Isle of Man.

**Matron sentenced**  
Mrs Rosina Russell, aged 55, matron of the old people's home at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, suspended for two years, at Newport Crown Court yesterday, and ordered to pay £250 costs for stealing £300 from the accounts of residents' savings.

**Slimming exploded**  
A suspicious looking suitcase blown up by an army bomb disposal squad last night after being found behind a church in Northampton contained a woman's slimming machine valued at £300.

**Canoe lake opened**  
A canoe lake for young people made from an old fishpond was opened yesterday by Major John Blashford-Snell, the Zaire River expedition leader, at Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire.

**Busmen's radio aid**  
Two-way radios will be used by crews on 180 Nottingham Corporation buses to call assistance if hooligans attack them at night.

**Festival drug offences**  
During the weekend folk festival in Cambridge 107 people were detained in connection with drug offences the police said yesterday.

**Four injured in derailment of boat train**  
British Rail investigators were trying last night to establish the cause of the derailment of five passenger coaches of the boat train from Paddington to Fishguard.

Twelve passengers were taken to hospital near Carmarthen after the derailment, which occurred near Banc y Felin Dyfed. Four of them, a woman aged 80 and three children, were treated for injuries and the rest for shock.

British Rail officials and transport police praised the engine driver, Mr. James Duggan, for stopping the train promptly.

More than a hundred yards of ballast and concrete sleepers were wrenched out by the derailed rear section of the 12-coach train.

British Rail said: "This section of replacement track was laid within the last couple of months, tested over several weeks and approved as safe. We have to discover whether this accident was due to natural causes or crime."

It is considered possible that the intense sunshine yesterday may have warped the track.

## Double glazing in old homes 'does not cut fuel bills'

By a Staff Reporter

A saving of more than 15 per cent in the total consumption of primary energy in Britain could be achieved by conservation measures in buildings without any reduction in environmental standards, the Building Research Establishment says in a report published today.

It says buildings account for at least 40 per cent, and possibly as much as half, of total energy consumption, that is about three times as much as transport. Using only well established technology, it should be possible to save about 6 per cent of the total by improvements to existing houses.

As examples of possible savings, the report suggests the combined generation of heat and electricity, the use of heat pumps, and improved thermal insulation.

It says that fitting double glazing to existing houses to cut fuel bills does not pay. The cost is so high that even if

fuel bills quadrupled in the next 20 years, installers of second layers of glass would not see an investment profit.

Golden panels and generators and heat pumps built into new houses come into their own long before it pays to fit double glazing to existing houses.

In the next five to 10 years improving energy use in existing houses could save about £300m a year. But it emphasizes that its conclusions are interim findings and should not be taken as recommendations.

The report suggests that house owners should change from electricity to gas for all cooking and heating whenever new appliances are needed.

If energy costs rose by 4 per cent a year it was worth fitting heat pumps to new houses and using solar collectors to boost electric immersion heaters in new buildings.

**Energy Conservation:** a study of energy consumption in buildings and possible means of saving energy is being carried out by the Energy Application Services Division, Building Research Establishment, Garston, Watford WD2 7JR. Free on request.

## George Ince is refused permission to appeal

George Ince will have to live with the label "Barn murderer" for the rest of his life, even though he was acquitted after two trials, the Court of Appeal in London was told yesterday.

The court was listening to an argument from Mr. Steven Walsh, Mr. Ince's counsel, that his client's 15-year jail sentence for a £400,000 silver bullion robbery should be reduced.

After a five-day hearing, Lord Justice Roskill, sitting with Mr. Justice Brabin and Mr. Justice Swanwick, refused him leave to appeal against conviction and sentence. He was rightly convicted and the sentence was low, "at the bottom end of the bracket", Lord Justice Roskill said.

Mr. Ince, aged 38, a labourer, of Manor Park, London, was cleared of the murder of Mrs. Muriel Patience and the attempted murder of her husband and daughter at the Barn Restaurant, Braintree, Essex, on May 23, 1973. Another man has since been convicted of the murder.

"The newspapers did not attach the same importance to his final acquittal [of the Barn murder] because it did not catch the imagination in the same way as the subject of the charges," Mr. Walsh said. "There is a complete lack of knowledge that he was acquitted."

"The newspapers will not carry this report because they will say it is not a good story

any more. Perhaps they will feel a prick of conscience about the man they built up as the Barn murderer."

"I ask you to reduce his sentence, taking into account what he has already suffered and what he will have to continue to suffer."

Lord Justice Roskill said he found it difficult to accept that the public did not realize that Mr. Ince had been acquitted of the Barn murder. Considerations of what he had suffered from the legal system did not make his sentence wrong.

"This was a very grave robbery. It was a hijacking of the utmost gravity. We cannot say that 15 years was in any way wrong," the judge said.

Mr. Ince was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on November 30, 1973, of the bullion robbery at Mountnessing, Essex. A lorry containing 643 ingots of silver was held up on its way to Harwich on May 2, 1972, by a gang of 10 people, some armed with guns and some with crowbars.

"The perpetrators of this outrage were interrupted and fled leaving the bulk of the silver behind. Some £61,000—91 bars—were removed in all," the appeal judge said.

"This was one of the gravest crimes since the great train robbery and was organized with military precision, on a large scale. Not all the people involved have yet been brought to justice."

## Flamenco shop thief

Rafael Torres Moreno, aged 25, a flamenco dancer with the Spanish National Dance Group, was fined £75 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for stealing two jumpers from a store.

## Baronet in divorce

Lady Duff-Gordon, a former model, was granted a decree nisi by consent against Sir Andrew Duff-Gordon, aged 41, the eighth baronet, in London yesterday.

## Remanded man breaks from cell

One of the men accused of conspiring to rob the Bank of America in Mayfair last April, James O'Loughlin, aged 32, electrician, of Manor Gate Road, Kingston, Surrey, escaped from custody at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

With five other men charged with the conspiracy he had appeared on remand before the magistrate and had been further remanded in custody until August 4.

## Coach on outing runs into field

The driver of a coach taking a Sunday school party of 20 children and 15 adults on an outing from Eastbourne to Worthing said after a crash yesterday: "I tried my brakes, but nothing happened."

The coach, driven by Mr. Victor Smith, of Hailley Park, Hailsham, Sussex, ran off the road into a field at Eastbourne. The driver was badly hurt. The party went on to Worthing in another coach.

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## WEST EUROPE

# Ford-Schmidt hope of progress in talks on forces reductions after 35-nation summit

From Gretel Spitzer

Bonn, July 28. The spirit of agreement prevailed during the last round of talks between President Ford and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, this morning.

Dr. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, joined the talks.

Both sides expressed hope for progress at the stalling negotiations on mutual and balanced forces reductions in Vienna after the Helsinki 35-nation summit conference on European security.

President Ford and Herr Schmidt also discussed the preliminary conference on energy and raw materials.

Both statesmen agreed, a spokesman said, that time must not be lost in the search for cooperation between consumers and producers.

The working breakfast before Mr Ford's departure for Warsaw was cut to 40 minutes. Herr Schmidt leaves for Helsinki tomorrow.

A meeting with President Tito, of Yugoslavia, on the same day will start his series of talks with leaders of all eastern block countries and also some Western statesmen.

The Chancellor's discussions with President Tito may touch on current problems of economic recession affecting Yugoslavia and Germany.

His talks with Mr Giersek, the Polish leader, will try to break the stalemate in relations between West Germany and Poland.

A spokesman for the Government declined to comment on rumours that Bonn was prepared to meet Poland's financial claims to a larger extent than offered in the past.

But reliable sources say that Bonn, in addition to renewing its offer of 1,000m Deutschmark (about £180m) credit, would suggest a slightly higher amount in cash to meet Poland's claim for pensions.

This, however, would depend on Poland's agreement to allow members of its German minority to emigrate to West Germany.

Herr Schmidt's meeting with Mr Giersek is to take place after his discussions with Mr Brezhnev on July 31. It is hoped that the talks with the Soviet leader will lead to progress on the Berlin issue.

No spectacular breakthrough is expected, however. One immediate problem involves the electric power supply of the city and the controversial route of a projected new supply line.

The President seemed relaxed, leaning on his office sofa. A big bowl of roses was on a coffee table.

In reply to a question about whether there was a lack of progress, he indicated that he did not see the problem in that way.

As long as there were people in the United States who thought they could lead the world, he said, the West was doomed to be divided.

Other countries which refused to accept a single leadership, he said, were the nature of the Western world that we had to seek a consensus.

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, July 28. A Basque Roman Catholic priest who nearly died from injuries sustained while in police custody has been freed without any charges being made against him.

The evening newspaper *Informaciones* said in a report from its Bilbao correspondent that Father Eustacio Erquicia, aged 31, whose near fatal injuries are the subject of a judicial investigation, was released from police custody on Friday night, only hours before the end of the three-month state of emergency in two Basque provinces.

Although he is free, the priest cannot yet return to his home, as he is still in hospital recovering from his injuries.

He was admitted to the verge of death in May after being brought directly from the police station, where he had been helping in inquiries.

The priest is the teacher at a school of Basque language and culture in the Santutxu quarter of Bilbao.

He was taken into custody the morning after Basque separatists had shot a policeman dead.

He remained in the hands of the police for 24 hours before being taken to hospital. He remained there under police guard until the time he was informed of his release.

He lingered near to death for several weeks, linked to a kidney machine. The Bishop of Bilbao, Mr Antonio Anoveros, went to the hospital to give him the last rites.

For the past month he has shown steady improvement, but is not yet well enough to leave the hospital.

The decision to release Father Erquicia without any charges was sharply at odds with the text of a statement issued on May 26 in which police alleged that he and five other priests were members of the outlawed Basque separatist organization, ETA.

He recalled that the European heads of government agreed that they would all try to persuade the United States to join in efforts to achieve economic harmony when they meet in President Ford.

The President cited economic preoccupations as the main reason why the French political climate is not providing support for his reformist-minded administration.

But he said he was confident that further, more important changes will be accepted.

The emphasis throughout an hour-long conversation was on his belief that social and economic reform through democratic means was the sure answer to the French, and the general modern political problems.

But liberal reform, he pointed out, is not one of the traditions of French politics.

From Our Correspondent

Athens, July 28. Greece and the European Community have decided to speed up the harmonization of agricultural policies by setting up ad hoc committees to take step by step decisions as agreement is reached.

Priority is to be given to fruit, vegetables and fish.

This decision was announced today at the close of a meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers which was held in Athens for the first time since Greece became an associate member in 1962.

The meeting was presided over by Signor Rumor, the Italian Foreign Minister, who is the current president. It was attended by foreign ministers or their deputies from the Nine.

Britain was represented by Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office. Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner in charge of external relations, was also taking part.

The meeting also discussed the Greek request for financing to the extent of 400m units of account. A decision on this matter, which is closely linked to the need to finance infrastructure projects vital in view of agricultural harmonization, would be taken by the Council in the autumn after studying the recommendations of the European Commission.

It was accepted today that the question of the Greek application for full membership, which has the support of all members, should not prejudice the objectives of the Greek association agreement which must proceed as stipulated.

The Greek request for full membership is to be considered after the commission gives its "opinion" as required by the Treaty of Rome.

long-term commercial cooperation. It is also felt to make better sense, both politically and economically, than selling off surplus stocks at bargain prices to the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, the EEC has yet to make a decision on an American-sponsored plan to extend Egypt \$1,000m (454m) in emergency financial aid as an encouragement to come to the Middle East negotiating table.

The United States, Iran and Saudi Arabia are ready to put up \$750m of this amount, and the idea is that the bigger EEC countries and Japan should between them come up with the rest.

Mr Ornano, who is also mayor and deputy of Desauville, said that the two chief pollutants, gypsum and titanium dioxide (the so-called "red mud") would be progressively removed as purification plant either on order or already in place came into operation between now and 1978.

He estimated that purification plant installed on the Seine between Rouen and Le Havre already rendered harmless 50 per cent of the industrial waste discharged.

Woman centenarian dies in hospital fire

Dijon, July 28.—Five old women, including one who was 100, died today in a fire at a hospital at Vitteaux. A hospital spokesman said the fire had broken out on the first floor, a vestige of the past, which must end.

Manila seeks control of bases

Manila, July 28.—Mr Carlos Romulo, the Philippines Foreign Minister, today urged the ending of the system under which the United States has jurisdiction over some military bases in the country and the Americans working there.

# Giscard hope pinned on reformist democracy

From Flora Lewis

Paris. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is convinced that conservative democracy is condemned and that most people, almost everywhere in the world, aspire to liberal reform.

Reformist democracy, he has said in an interview, is the key to his administration. The French President rejected the views, heard among some of the participants at the recent European summit conference in Brussels, that the West was in decline and the future of the democratic system in danger.

"Conservative democracy is condemned," he said. "On the other hand, in my opinion reformist democracy is unstoppable. I am convinced that if you could look in the hearts and minds of people, you would see that's what they want, nearly everywhere."

"It is true that reformist democracy is more difficult because you have to take the initiative and set up teams. It causes more problems than conservative democracy."

The President seemed relaxed, leaning on his office sofa. A big bowl of roses was on a coffee table.

In reply to a question about whether there was a lack of progress, he indicated that he did not see the problem in that way.

As long as there were people in the United States who thought they could lead the world, he said, the West was doomed to be divided.

Other countries which refused to accept a single leadership, he said, were the nature of the Western world that we had to seek a consensus.

Herr Schmidt's meeting with Mr Brezhnev on July 31. It is hoped that the talks with the Soviet leader will lead to progress on the Berlin issue.

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## OVERSEAS



In the front row of the 20 defendants in the Greek junta trial, which opened in Athens yesterday, are (from left): Mr Gregory Spantidakis, Mr Nikolaos Makarezos, Mr George Papadopoulos, and Mr Stylianos Pattakos.

# Mr Papadopoulos accepts responsibility for coup but refuses to defend himself

From Mario Modiano

Athens, July 28

Twenty leaders of the Greek military coup of April 21, 1975, were put on trial on charges of high treason and revolt today. The chief defendant, Mr George Papadopoulos, the former dictator, said he rejected responsibility for the coup, but refused to defend himself. "I shall sit in this room silently and wait for your verdict," he told the court.

For security reasons the hearings, before five judges of the Court of Appeals, are being held inside Korydallos Prison, near Piraeus, where the defendants are detained.

Security precautions inside the improvised courtroom and in the vicinity of the prison, were exceptionally strict today. Large numbers of police armed with sub-machineguns, armoured vehicles and army helicopters, were deployed. Metal detectors

were used to search anyone entering the prison compound. Counsel for 15 of the defendants gave the first day of the trial a dramatic note by walking out of the courtroom and refusing to defend their clients "in this climate of terror and violence."

In a written statement they argued that the present Government had prejudiced the case by enacting legislation making the 1967 coup retroactively an offence. "Your court, bound with the iron chains imposed by the executive, is therefore in order to determine the sentences," they said.

The public prosecutor asked the court to hand over the joint declaration considering it an insult to Greek justice. Counsel for four defendants declared themselves from the statement. One of them was appointed by the court as ex officio counsel for the other defendants.

At this point Mr Papadopoulos stood up and stated that he did not wish to be defended. He did not propose to take part in the proceedings. "I shall remain in this room silently. I shall not speak again."

He went on: "I was the chief of the revolution. I gave the orders to all those who took part in its manifestation. In this sense I assume the full responsibility for everything they did in the context of my orders. You shall not hear me again. I shall await your verdict."

Similar statements were made by Mr Nikolaos Makarezos and Mr Stylianos Pattakos who, with Mr Papadopoulos, had formed the triumvirate that ruled Greece after 1967. Mr Makarezos said he was proud to have taken part in the coup and did not wish to be defended.

Mr Pattakos said: "For the rest of the trial I shall be physically present, but otherwise absent."

The man who overthrew the Papadopoulos dictatorship to establish his own rule, General Demetrios Ioannidis, is also in the dock. He told journalists that he was following the same line of defence as the others.

After all we were together April 21. We fell apart on April 22," he added with a smile. "Unfortunately the trial is without interest for us."

The court adjourned until Wednesday to give the ex-officio counsel time to study the full records of the case. The first witness for the prosecution will be Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, who was Prime Minister on the night of the coup.

Under the Penal Code the defendants face sentences of up to life imprisonment for high treason, but under the military penal law the penalty for revolt is death for the leaders as well as for the highest ranking officers in the conspiracy.

# Israel sceptical of early Kissinger initiative

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, July 28

Unofficial reports that Dr Henry Kissinger is planning to visit the Middle East on August 18, in the hope of concluding an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel are being treated with considerable reserve here.

The reports, apparently emanate from a member of the American Secretary of State's party in Germany. But a senior official in Jerusalem told me that it was premature to speak in concrete terms of a new diplomatic shuttle by Dr Kissinger.

He emphasized that no such effort was likely until substantial progress had been made in narrowing the disagreement between the two sides. There seemed little likelihood of progress unless the Egyptians modify their territorial demands and their approach to the negotiations, which is regarded here as abrasive.

The situation may be clearer next week when Dr Kissinger is expected to give Mr Simha Dinitz, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Egypt's reply to Israel's latest proposals, which Mr Herman Eilts, the American Ambassador in Cairo is to give to President Sadat.

As it is being emphasized that Israel has not made any change in its previous proposals and is looking to the United States to urge a change of heart in Egypt, little hope can be held out of sufficient common ground to make a new Kissinger initiative possible.

Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Defence Minister, said at the weekend that Israel's offer is a final one and that he saw no prospect of making further concessions.

The Secretary of State has been quoted here as saying that he would not return to the Middle East unless there was a 90 per cent chance of success and that his present estimate was 51 per cent.

Nor is there eagerness in Jerusalem for a further shuttle unless an agreement is already in the making. Experience in March showed that the Secretary of State's much publicized comings and goings raised false hopes and promoted speculation which proved a liability to the negotiators.

Dr Kissinger was reported here as having told correspondents on a Rhine trip that recent remarks by Mr Rabin, Israel's Prime Minister, were not conducive to promoting progress in the talks, and that he was not intending to visit the Middle East "in a few days time."

Trial begins of woman in jail murder case

From Our Correspondent

New York, July 28

After a two-week delay selecting a jury, the trial of Joan Little, a 21-year-old black prisoner accused of murdering a white jail guard with an ice-pick, started today in earnest. As the prosecution began presenting evidence.

The jury consists of seven whites and five blacks, a higher proportion of blacks than there is in Wake County, North Carolina, where the trial is being held.

Motions filed by the defence for Miss Little to serve as her own counsel were turned down today by Mr Hamilton Bobboud, the judge. This would have enabled her to avoid taking the witness stand and being cross-examined by the prosecution.

# Senate vote threatens new Panama Canal treaty

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, July 28

The Senate will vote either tomorrow or on Wednesday on an amendment designed to destroy all hope for a new treaty on the Panama Canal. General Omar Torrijos, Panama's strong man, told the New York Times today that if all possibility of peaceful negotiations were closed, violence would be inevitable.

"Two courses of action would be open to me," he said. "To smash it or to lead it, and I am not going to smash it."

The House of Representatives has already passed an amendment to the State Department's appropriations bill to use the funds to negotiate the surrender or relinquishment of any United States rights in the Panama Canal zone.

The negotiations have been going on for 11 years. If the Senate passes the amendment, and its supporters are not certain that they have the votes yet, negotiations can be abandoned. The President has authority under various emergency funding laws to allocate other money to pay Mr Ellsworth Bunker, former ambassador to South Vietnam, who is conducting them.

However, if the Senate passed the amendment, it would be read in Panama as proof that no new Panama treaty acceptable to the Panamanians could win approval in the Senate, where a two-thirds majority is necessary to ratify treaties.

The President could veto the Bill. States rights in the Panama Canal zone.

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# Sabah state head quits to fight Chief Minister

Kuala Lumpur, July 28

Malaysia's Paramount Ruler today appointed Mohammed Idris as the new head of state of the east Malaysian state of Sabah. Mr Idris, a former leader of the United Sabah National Organisation, replaces Tun Mohammed Fuad whose resignation as head of state was accepted by the Paramount Ruler yesterday.

The resignation added a new element to the political crisis in the state where a new opposition party has emerged to oust Tun Mustapha Harun, the Chief Minister.

Tun Fuad has announced his decision to join the new party Berjaya, adding to the strength of the anti-Mustapha forces. In a statement he said: "In spite of my personal relations with Tun Mustapha, who is my blood brother, I have found out beyond any doubt that he is intent on taking Sabah out of Malaysia 'like Singapore has done', to use his own written words."

The Turkish radio reported tonight that the Ministry of Customs had banned the duty-free import of fuel for American aircraft.

In Washington, Mr Robert Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that United States military staff had suspended all their activities on Turkish bases at the request of the Turkish Government.

At the same time, the United States had informed Turkey that in its view the 1969 security agreement between the two countries remained in effect.

Turkey reports takeover of five US bases

Ankara, July 28.—Turkey said today that it had taken command of five key United States intelligence bases and served notice that Turkish commanders or survey teams would move into 21 more bases tomorrow.

Today's statement was met with scepticism by United States sources which said that the five bases involved had not reported the presence of Turkish officers.

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Turkey reports takeover of five US bases

# Lawrence's ghost gives evidence

From Sue Masterman

The Hague, July 28

The ghost of Lawrence of Arabia has haunted the marble and mosaic-floored corridors of the Peace Palace, headquarters of the international court of justice, since June 25 when that court started its hearings on the disputed Western Sahara.

Day after day the judges have been submitted to a crash course in 1,300 years of nomadic history, as Morocco, Mauritania and Spain all plead an historic right to administer the territory. Ethnologists, theologians, the diarists of well-known and unknown desert travellers and other authorities, including Lawrence's *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, have been quoted to prove the loyalties or lack of such of the local nomadic tribes over the centuries.

The court has been asked by the United Nations Assembly to advise on the status of the Spanish Sahara before colonialization. Was it a territory belonging to no one, and if not what was its relationship to Morocco and to the "Mauritanian entity"?

The court had decided that Morocco had the right to appoint an ad hoc judge because Spain already has a

judge on the bench. But Mauritania failed to establish a claim to appoint a judge ad hoc.

Spain's announcement, on August 20 last year, after more than 10 years of United Nations pressure, that it would organize a referendum in its Sahara possession and its repeated assurances in court that it would assist the process of decolonization, do not seem to have convinced the African delegates of Madrid's sincerity.

And despite rumours of a secret agreement to divide up the territory once Spain disappears, Morocco and Mauritania have given each other some firm raps over the knuckles.

Both delegations emphasize that their claims must be seen as complementary rather than contradictory, because of the nomadic nature of the inhabitants the claims "overlap".

However, the evidence given implies that the overlap until another country claims practically the whole area.

Mr Magid Benjelloun, Procureur Général at the supreme court of Morocco, called the Spanish written evidence on tribal differences "a hodge-podge of inaccurate remarks" and quoted evidence stretching back to AD 681 on the "undivided Moroccan sovereignty in regions which have never

ceased to be part of the Kingdom of Morocco."

Mauritania's permanent representative, Mr Moulaye el Hassan, told the court that when the Mauritanian entity enters the Kingdom of Morocco begins. The Mauritanian entity referred to is, Mauritania claims, equivalent to the area occupied in the Western Sahara by the Shinguiti people.

This Spain adamantly denies, just as it denied Morocco's claim to any part of the territory. On the other hand Spain does not claim that the region belonged to nobody before colonialization—it was, Spain believes, the property of the nomadic tribes.

But who the tribes were, and at what moment of time colonialization began in law, has still to be determined.

Two of the judges sent the delegations back to do some rigorous homework before the second round of hearings. The British judge, Sir Humphrey Waldock, put his finger on the sore spot by asking both Morocco and Mauritania to define where their interests in the Spanish Sahara overlapped. Judge Petráň wanted to know when the term "Mauritanian entity" first appeared.

The second round of hearings is expected to be completed this week.

# Minister hopeful of removing Seine pollution

Industrial pollution of the Bay of the Seine has reached a "very worrying" extent, according to Mr d'Ornano, the Minister of Industry. He had gone out in a boat to see for himself yesterday after a protest campaign by fishermen.

Mr d'Ornano, who is also mayor and deputy of Desauville, said that the two chief pollutants, gypsum and titanium dioxide (the so-called "red mud") would be progressively removed as purification plant either on order or already in place came into operation between now and 1978.

He estimated that purification plant installed on the Seine between Rouen and Le Havre already rendered harmless 50 per cent of the industrial waste discharged.

Woman centenarian dies in hospital fire

Dijon, July 28.—Five old women, including one who was 100, died today in a fire at a hospital at Vitteaux. A hospital spokesman said the fire had broken out on the first floor, a vestige of the past, which must end.

Manila seeks control of bases

Manila, July 28.—Mr Carlos Romulo, the Philippines Foreign Minister, today urged the ending of the system under which the United States has jurisdiction over some military bases in the country and the Americans working there.



## OVERSEAS

## Pakistan saddened and bewildered by demise of 'delicate blossom' of democracy in India

From Peter Hazellhurst  
Rawalpindi, July 28

Contrary to expectations Pakistanis, who have had India's democratic traditions floundering before their faces for nearly two decades, are not gloating over the advent of authoritarian rule in Delhi, but have reacted with a remarkable sense of maturity, tinged with sadness and consternation.

"How can we grieve?" a senior official asked. "A very delicate blossom has been snuffed out in Asia. Remember, however, our relationship might have been in the past. Pakistanis have always respected the democratic institutions and traditions of India."

The reactions of this particular official, a man who would normally find little to commend in his giant Hindu neighbour, reflect the views of the majority of literate and articulate Pakistanis who have been left bewildered at the sudden demise of democratic values in Delhi.

The motives behind the reactions are mixed. Democrats and liberals point out that they have always held up India as an example in their struggle to establish a free press and democratic institutions at home. "After riding ourselves of military rule we are in a very delicate stage of trying to build up democracy here. And we know that anything that happens in India will have its repercussions here, and anything that happens here will have its repercussions in India. It will be easy now for anyone with democratic ambitions to push democratic arguments aside and say: 'Look, democracy did not work in India; why should it work here?'" a senior journalist said.

Others are filled with foreboding that Mrs Gandhi's new authoritarianism might lose support later and attempt to divert attention away from domestic problems by embarking on a military adventure against Pakistan. Ironically, during the late sixties, Indians repeatedly expressed their concern that military regimes in Pakistan might launch armed attacks to divert attention away from their problems at home.

The reactions of ordinary Pakistanis are tinged with sadness despite past antagonism. Mr Aziz Ahmed, a car sales executive, who participated in the struggle to overthrow the autocratic regime under the late President Ayub Khan in 1969, said: "We never believed that could happen. We passed through the same mill nearly 20 years ago and it's been a long uphill struggle to get our freedom back. It's bound to have repercussions here. We have been trying to expand our democratic values bit by bit. Perhaps the arguments of the opposition will go down the drain now. One thing I will give Mrs Gandhi is that, unlike her father, she can take decisions—even if she burns her own house down."

On source close to Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, claims that he had been taken aback by the introduction of draconian measures in India. "We cannot understand what is going on there. India was blessed with that fine infrastructure of political traditions and institutions like the press which we did not, unfortunately, inherit in Pakistan. She seems to be destroying everything her father built up," one of Mr Bhutto's close confidantes said.

The most sympathetic comments come from the Pakistan press, from journalists who have envied and admired a free and viable Indian press while they have struggled to build up their own standards and institutions which had withered away under 13 years of military rule.

It's very sad," said Mr Abdul Hakim, general manager of Pakistan's official news agency, the Associated Press of Pakistan. "We are certainly not gloating. Even the most rabidly anti-Indian newspapers are not

getting much satisfaction out of India's troubles. We are trying to give a balanced picture of what is happening there. As professionals we cannot but help feel sorry for what has happened to the Indian press."

With little sense of satisfaction the majority of Pakistani journalists point out that the Indian press is less free than Pakistan newspapers which still operate under the restrictions of official "advice."

"At least we can report political cases in the Supreme Court and the speeches of the opposition in parliament," a senior news agency correspondent said. One cynic, referring to the fact that many Pakistanis have distrusted their own official broadcasting station in the past and have tended to rely on All-India Radio for news during political crises, said "All-India Radio is now worse than Pakistan radio."

The credit for the mature reaction of this nation of 65 million Muslims must certainly go to Mr Bhutto, a man who a few years ago was promising to liberate Kashmir even if it meant a 1,000-year war with India. He has reacted with calm and dignity in the face of India's initial assertions that the emergency was imposed partly because of an external threat. It is understood that the Government has passed the word down the hierarchy to national press and political leaders that Islamabad does not intend to take advantage of the upheaval.

In what can be construed as a subtle jab in India's direction Mr Bhutto paid a courtesy call on the leader of the opposition, Mr Maulana Mufti Mahmood, in hospital earlier this month, as Mrs Gandhi was incarcerating her opponents. The point was well taken by Pakistanis, but apart from this indirect barb Mr Bhutto has refused comment on the situation, declaring emphatically that Pakistan has no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of India.

Whereas there was little open division among ministers on the question of Southern Africa, the Middle East issue proved more contentious. The ministers were unable to reach any agreement calling for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations, and even the more moderate "suspension" resolution which was eventually passed caused reservations to be expressed by Zaire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.

However, some of those who expressed reservations felt that the resolution could still be accepted "within the framework of Afro-Arab cooperation".

The lengthy and strongly worded resolution on the Middle East comes only two weeks after a meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers in Jeddah called for the expulsion of Israel from the world body. It now seems clear that Israel's

resolution, which will now be submitted to the Heads of State meeting opposing "detente and dialogue with Pretoria and attacking South Africa's 'manoeuvres aimed at whitewashing the apartheid regime'". The resolution called on any African state which was planning to exchange visits with South Africa to desist—a clear reference to the Ivory Coast whose Information Minister is due to pay an official visit to Pretoria next month.

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## Delhi awaits states' approval of new law

Delhi, July 28.—Four of India's state assemblies have been called into session today to ratify a constitutional amendment placing the present state of emergency above challenge in the courts.

The amendment, approved by both Houses of the national Parliament, must be accepted by at least 12 of the country's 22 states to become law. State assemblies meeting today are those of Punjab, Haryana, Orissa and Assam.

So far there has been no indication that the assemblies of Jammu and Kashmir, where Shaikh Abdullah has recently been returned to power, and Gujarat, which has a non-Congress Government, are to consider ratification of the amendment. Both state assemblies have been in session for several days.

Mr H. R. Gikhal, the Law Minister, rejected suggestions in the Upper House in Delhi that the amendment was intended to stifle the judiciary. But he did say that the emergency was essentially political and its purpose would be defeated if the Government was asked to give reasons for certain actions taken under it.

Mr Chidambaram Subramaniam, the Finance Minister, said today that the economic programme announced by Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, in a broadcast on July 1 was "realistic and relevant, and not sentimental or romantic."

The minister was opening a debate in the Upper House on a 21-point plan, mainly intended to help the poor, besides threatening tough action against erring businessmen.—Reuter.

## Guerrillas kill two Thai militiamen

Bangkok, July 28.—Two Thai militiamen were killed and seven wounded on about 40 communist guerrillas attacked a defence post in central Thailand, police said today.—Reuter.

## Fashion by Prudence Glynn



## The Italian high fashion collections

If the economic crisis is driving you to drink, the smartest thing to wear at the bar is provided by Italy's star couturier, Valentino. Valentino revives the short dressy dress—in fact he revives dresses altogether—but the after six, before anything, numbers in pleated chiffon, beaded crepe and pretties of all, satin and lace, are knockouts.

The Valentino collection is untypically small—the legacy perhaps of the strikes which have dogged the production of the models—typically personal, and typically, goes back to the first principles of haute couture, make. Line for line, the collection is far less exciting than the ready to wear he showed in April, but for the woman who wants the right hints of "street" fashion translated into a sort of timeless wearability that makes sense with the price in couture, this is how it is done.

Valentino thus gives his private clients the wide, bound round waistband which was a feature of more specifically Japanese ready to wear collections six months ago, the soft narrow skirts in very fluid fabrics which are more flattering than the tailored pencil shape, the newer cover up, the poncho-shawl-wrap which was the natural "street" response to an ambivalence of skirt length, in place of an expensive coat which might be superseded by fashion before it was outworn by service.

One American commentator has described the collection as being like "eating chop suey with tomato sauce" because it seems to combine too much Chinese with western ideas. Read as a trend line, there is something in this, but I believe couture is no longer a trend line. I believe, as Andre Laug confirmed, that haute couture is now back where it was before the Second World War, as a private deal between a designer and his client, in which the first supplies the functional needs of the second's wardrobe without the second gaining the creative upper hand.

It says something for society (I will not attempt to say what) that those whose tastes in intimate relationships with their own sex no longer have to dress to signal their intentions. The gay costume no longer necessarily means that the man is "gay" and long gone are the swishing capes and monocles, bogus uniforms and bowties by which such as Marguerite Radcliffe Hall, Lady Troubridge, Vita Sackville West et al signalled their assault on the heterosexual world.

On the other hand it says something else about society that when costume is no longer necessary written explanations are still in order, if Kate Millett's "Flying

Above left: The Valentino look for day, soft, fluid, pure wool knit cloak, unlined, worn over a simple, soft, narrow dress, usually fastening to the side. Thick beaded necklace with an amulet, pleated crown hat, colour soft beige or brown. The collection had few coats, no separates.

Above right: The Valentino look for evening. Ravishing dress like a slip, trimmed with Chantilly lace, cloaked in black chiffon.

Right: Walter Albini's satin crepe suits after Schiaparelli. Matador jackets faced with white satin, flat matador hats.

Left: Andre Laug's supremely tailored suit. Some had beaded lapels and pocket flaps, some were completed with a satin bow tie worn around a bare neck.



Above: Walter Albini's day look. Long tunic top, shirt showing at neck, tailored hat, narrow skirt.

Photographs by Eva Sereny



Left: Italians still make the most lovely furs. Assunta knitted mink into a fabric, here, Fendi shapes Fendi coloured mink and cream wessel (above) into trench coats, unlined to show the internal workings of the fur, sliced to give textural difference to the collar and body. The Moorish trousers are a feature of Italian fashion.

apparent freedom suggested in dressing like everyone else when the underlying restrictions were revealed by Ms Tweedie that I am not sure I do not prefer the clothing that tells you the wolf is inside. Especially as in the case of Laug there is always a twist in his thinking.

In fact, his most masculine creations are designed to preserve the most feminine charms—the sort of Gallic joke which takes great chic and looks to carry off (if you already look like a member of the Third Sex, forget it). Laug's philosophy is that of "quant a soi", the woman who always reserves some area of herself for speculation and mystery. Thus one is left with a certain piquant charm in sharing a taxi with a Laug lady. Will she fancy you—or him? Kate Millett might or might not approve, but the customers do. Laug has a flourishing too level business, and his cut is without parallel.

One of the problems facing a designer, according to Andre Laug, is that of age. It is too tempting to try to keep with fast changing youth, and to deny the development and maturity which is going on; hopefully, in your mind. Now, M Laug is an intelligent and thoughtful man who is together with his age and progress, but what happens when a young designer goes the opposite way was only too well illustrated by Walter Albini's new couture collection. This young man, whose smart, simple, ready-to-wear is among the most attractive in the world, suddenly aged himself it seemed to cope with the countess world. Maroon and grey, terrible apron overalls, seven eighths length coats, pastiche Hollywood evening dresses from the escapist prewar era, alas, Albini's inspiration was as dead as the figures he all too obviously had studied.

I have always understood that it was decadence that finished off enterprises from empires to big businesses, but the other evening a thoughtful man told me he believed it was the acquisition of morals which proved terminal. The moment you stopped being violent and exploited, and ruthless and cruel and one hundred per cent greedy, the rot set in. Now had the Italians produced huge collections of elaborate clothes they would have been accused of decadence and everyone would have said "this is the end". In fact they played it very cool and proper—in other words they have got morals. Whether this is to the benefit of the Italian fashion industry remains to be seen.

## African ultimatum to Mr Smith on talks

From Our Correspondent  
Lusaka, July 28

Rhodesian nationalists have rejected any further talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, in Salisbury and will agree to meet him only at a constitutional conference outside Rhodesia.

Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council (ANC) told a press conference today that he had made it clear to Mr Smith that the ANC was ready to hold a constitutional conference but that it must be outside Rhodesia.

"I am therefore waiting for him to respond to the challenge. In other words, any further talks with Smith have to be at a constitutional conference outside Rhodesia," the bishop said.

In a prepared statement, Bishop Muzorewa added: "I appeal to Mr Smith to save the country from taking a tragic path to majority rule. I appeal to all Rhodesian whites of good will to persuade their Rhodesian Front Government and Mr Smith to save Rhodesia from a racial bloodbath."

"I appeal to the whites of Rhodesia to realize that now is the best time to reach an agreement that would leave them and their kids and kin with honour and dignity."

"Rhodesian whites must not allow themselves to wait too long and then fall into a situation in which they will be forced to accept majority rule in shame and humiliation."

Bishop Muzorewa also described reports of a split within the leadership of the ANC as mischievous. He said that Mr Joshua Nkomo, an executive member of the ANC, had returned to Salisbury from Lusaka last week because his wife was ill.

"Mr Nkomo would still be with us if his wife had not been ill," he said. Answering questions afterwards, the bishop said that Mr Nkomo would return to Lusaka if it was felt his presence was necessary.

Bishop Muzorewa said that he would be staying outside Rhodesia for some time so that he could fulfil outstanding invitations from African countries and overseas. He also would be dealing with problems connected with the external wing of the ANC.

## Schoolgirls plead not guilty in Kenya currency case

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, July 28

Two London girls, Teresa Ann Law, aged 14, and Lynn Francis, aged 16, pleaded not guilty here today to charges of conspiring to export from Kenya without authority, foreign currency valued at over £120,000.

They were again formally remanded on bail into the care of an official of the British High Commission, September 1 was set for the start of the hearing.

It was the girls' third appearance in the Juvenile Court since being detained at Nairobi airport on June 29 as they were about to board a flight for London after a holiday in Kenya.

The money, in currency notes and travellers' cheques of several denominations, is alleged to have been found hidden in their handbags and in the bases of two ornamental lamps they were carrying.

Mr Kenneth Fraser, their defence counsel, asked for an earlier hearing date as the girls are due to return to school in London early in September, but the magistrate said no earlier date was available.

Today was the first time the girls had pleaded to the charge. Earlier this month the Juvenile Court lifted restrictions on the reporting of their names on the ground that their names had already appeared in the British press.

## Mr Whitlam gives warning of a 'tough' Budget

From Our Correspondent  
Melbourne, July 28

With unemployment and inflation continuing to plague the Australian economy, Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, has warned Australians that the August Budget will not be pleasant. He has said it is clear that he will have no patience with "knockers and whingers" and that the Budget will be "tough".

In a broadcast in Queensland he said: "I would not be too long with you if I said there were easy solutions."

Professor Edward Wheelwright, a prominent economist and long-time Labour Party

member, has said he believes that the Government is leading Australia into economic disaster. He predicted that the stringent Federal Budget will cause unemployment of at least 500,000 by the end of the year, will hardly force inflation and will well force thousands of small businesses into bankruptcy.

Professor Wheelwright, is associate Professor of Economics at Sydney University. He advocates big tax reliefs for businesses. "We are talking of the survival of large numbers of firms which are just hanging on by the skin of their teeth," he says.

Brigadier-General Thomas Stafford, Mr Donald Slayton and Mr Vance Brand would probably leave hospital tomorrow, the doctors said. They would then spend another 10 days at an undisclosed site in the island, where their families would join them.

The doctors said they did not want the men exposed to the crowds they might face on arrival at the Houston space centre because of the danger of viruses infecting their lungs.

A medical report on the astronauts said their health "continues to improve. Results of laboratory diagnostic tests are satisfactory."

## Wheelchair man remanded on murder charge

Adelaide, July 28.—Two men, one a paraplegic in a wheelchair, appeared in court today charged with the murder of Mr William Shuttleworth, who emigrated from Lancashire about 17 years ago. His car was blown into a car park in Adelaide on Saturday.

Roger Michael O'Sullivan, aged 31, an invalid pensioner, and George Valentine Mackie, aged 25, an unemployed cattle hand, were remanded in custody until August 11. No pleas were taken.

Police Sergeant N. J. Killian told the court that gunpowder was placed under the front seat of Mr Shuttleworth's car last Monday, and an incomplete electrical circuit installed. On Saturday morning, the officer said, the two accused connected two wires beneath the car's front bumper to complete the circuit when Mr Shuttleworth started the car.—Reuter.

## Apollo crew to stay at secret site in Hawaii

Honolulu, July 28.—The three Apollo astronauts will have to spend another 12 days in Hawaii recuperating from lung ailments caused by breathing toxic fumes as their spacecraft returned to earth, their doctors said last night.

Brigadier-General Thomas Stafford, Mr Donald Slayton and Mr Vance Brand would probably leave hospital tomorrow, the doctors said. They would then spend another 10 days at an undisclosed site in the island, where their families would join them.

The doctors said they did not want the men exposed to the crowds they might face on arrival at the Houston space centre because of the danger of viruses infecting their lungs.

A medical report on the astronauts said their health "continues to improve. Results of laboratory diagnostic tests are satisfactory."



# PARLIAMENT, July 28, 1975

## Balance of advantage the main factor in import controls

House of Commons

MR. BIFFEN (Oswestry, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what was the current trade balance in manufactured goods at the latest available date, and what considerations had been given to the application of import controls on these manufactures.

MR. SHORE—In four months March-June 1975 the United Kingdom had a crude trade surplus in manufactured goods of £330m. We are prepared to consider action against dumped imports, on other special cases, on their merits.

MR. BIFFEN—In view of the considerable economic debate which has taken place over the last two or three weeks, there will be widespread support of his decision to reject the import controls philosophy of the House of Commons. Will he be equally robust in repelling those who wish to enslave our trade with a fixed system of import controls?

MR. SHORE—On the second part, there is good sense in the present arrangements. I am not going to advocate any change in this but it is another department that inevitably takes the lead.

On the point about import controls, it is not a matter of looking to one philosophy or another. The thing to have always in mind is where the best interests of the United Kingdom are to be found.

MR. MADDEN (Sowerby, Lab)—The case for import controls on imported goods is made by the fact that other countries have implemented import controls which have not suffered from the same disadvantages as those alone are said to expect if we were to take the same course on import controls.

MR. SHORE—If there is any evidence of dumping, we will take it vigorously. I am not going to make any such complaint. We do have to consider the balance of advantage.

## S Africa chrome deal: ECGD not involved

MR. HOOLEY (Sheffield, Healey, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Trade how many trade missions would visit the countries of South Africa during 1975.

MR. DEAKINS—Under Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. John Lee (Birmingham, Conservative, Lab) has approved three trade missions to South African countries for support in 1975.

MR. HOOLEY—It is absurd to be sending this year 16 trade missions to South Africa and only 15 to the whole of the rest of Africa. Is it not time, on economic and political grounds, that we re-oriented our trade efforts?

MR. DEAKINS—A determining factor in all trade missions is the commercial judgment of companies and individuals. In the first five months of this year our exports to South Africa were valued at £100m, up on the same period of the previous year.

MR. KINNOCK (Bedford, Lab)—Among the determining factors in taking decisions about trade missions is the Labour Party manifesto.

What is the application of that manifesto to the arrangement

## Only the House can decide on Mr Stonehouse

The SPEAKER (Mr Selwyn Lloyd) ruled on a point of order raised last Thursday by Mr. John Lee (Birmingham, Conservative, Lab), who asked in what circumstances and under what procedures an MP in the position of Mr. Stonehouse was in custody on the Commons to make a statement.

The SPEAKER said: I read to the House a letter last Monday from the Chief Clerk at Bow Street Magistrates' Court reporting that Mr. Stonehouse was detained in custody on a number of criminal charges.

As explained on pages 100 to 102 of *Evening Mail*, the House has long ceased to claim the privilege of freedom from arrest in cases of MPs charged with criminal offences. So long as he remains so detained, he will not be in a position to attend in the House at his own wish.

MR. LEE—Can the House by its own resolution require the presence of that Mr. or another MP in the House to address the House if he so wishes?

The SPEAKER—There is no initiative which lies with the Chair in this matter. The Chair has no initiative at all.

The House can, by resolution—and even select a committee—to decide what it wishes to do, but it is not for the initiative of the Chair.

## Ministers think Angola situation will worsen

MR. DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab) asked for a statement on the safety of British subjects in Angola.

MR. ENNALS, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (North, Lab)—In view of the dangerous situation in Angola, it was decided to evacuate British citizens and to close the Consulate General. The decision was taken over Friday night and the Royal Air Force evacuated 26 British citizens from Luanda on Sunday morning. Fourteen EEC nationals, 10 United States nationals and four Commonwealth and other nationals were brought to the United Kingdom.

About 12 British citizens decided not to go. It is hoped that they will have the chance to leave the next few days to go by air or sea. These arrangements were made in consultation with our Consul General. Decisions on evacuations and their timing are always difficult. In this case, we were mainly influenced by the fact that the aircraft was to do so, and while access to the airport through the troubled quarters of the city remained feeble.

Our best assessment is that the situation in Angola is likely to get worse, and that the capital could become a battleground in which

# Concern over car imports: 'Buy British' pleads minister

British motorists should buy home-produced cars whenever possible, Mr. SHORE, Secretary of State for Trade, said when answering questions about Japanese car imports and the balance of trade with Japan. He added that there was a large and increasing adverse balance in Britain's car trade with Japan but that the not trade with France and Germany was even worse.

MR. EDWIN WAINWRIGHT (Dunfermline, Lab) asked the Secretary of State to give the number of Japanese cars imported into the United Kingdom over the last 12 months and the value of such imports in sterling, and compared figures for British cars exported to Japan.

MR. SHORE said the detailed figures showed a large and increasing adverse balance in our car trade with Japan.

MR. E. WAINWRIGHT—Is he sure dumping is not taking place? What is the latest evidence of the dumping of cars by Japanese manufacturers?

MR. SHORE—Discussions with officials of my department and the Department of Industry have had with leading retailers and manufacturers have explored the possibilities of their buying more of their requirements from British sources.

MR. BOARDMAN (Leigh, Lab) asked whether any approach had been made to the Japanese Ministry of Trade in the importers of textiles with a view to reducing the quantities.

MR. DEAKINS—Under Secretary of State for Trade, Mr. John Lee (Birmingham, Conservative, Lab) has approved three trade missions to South African countries for support in 1975.

MR. SHORE—On the second part, there is good sense in the present arrangements. I am not going to advocate any change in this but it is another department that inevitably takes the lead.

On the point about import controls, it is not a matter of looking to one philosophy or another. The thing to have always in mind is where the best interests of the United Kingdom are to be found.

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MR. SHORE—If there is any evidence of dumping, we will take it vigorously. I am not going to make any such complaint. We do have to consider the balance of advantage.

## Realistic approach to trade between UK and Russia: exports up 100 per cent

MR. GWILYM ROBERTS (Cannock, Lab) asked what steps the Secretary of State for Trade was taking to improve the volume of trade with the Soviet Union.

MR. SHORE—I do, I have certainly no fantasy, cold war sentiments at all. What I have is both a realistic and determined approach to trade with the Soviet Union.

MR. BIGGS-FLOOD (Epping, Forest, C)—I dissociate myself from the hysterical observation of Mr. Roberts on the subject of trade with the Soviet Union. The reality, as opposed to the wishful thinking of international relations, is that the balance of trade with the Soviet Union is improving.

MR. SHORE—The balance is improving considerably. Whereas our imports from the Soviet Union have remained relatively stable, our exports have increased considerably.

MR. CANT (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab)—In view of the current difficulties of the car industry in the West Midlands, are rumours of a possible sale of the Ford plant in Russia and Russian Lada are being exported to this country at largely subsidised prices?

MR. SHORE—No official confirmation has been received, but if there is any information, I from the financial cold war post would be grateful for it.

## Double votes: apology by Chief Whip

MR. MELLISH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Government Chief Whip (South West, Conservative, Lab), made a statement about the vote on the Speaker's motion last night.

MR. MELLISH—The question about the motion is not for me now. What happened was that I happened before and did not want to go back too much into the past.

I spend all my time trying to get as many MPs as I can to vote in the House. I am overwhelmed at the enthusiasm of those who vote in the House.

MR. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Birmingham, South, Conservative, Lab)—Since the motion is important, it is important to know the rules which apply if the number of votes in both divisions is equal.

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# Oil conservation authority not a substitute for national company

The Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-Lines Bill was considered on report.

MR. PATRICK JENKIN, Opposition spokesman on energy (Redbridge, Wandsworth, Woodford, C), moved a new clause proposing the establishment of an independent regulatory body to control the oil industry.

MR. SHORE—The Government's proposals for an oil conservation authority are a serious and important matter. It is not a matter of whether we have a national company or not.

MR. GRIMOND (Orkney, Shetland, Lab)—I am very sympathetic with this proposal as an alternative to BNOC. What alarmed me was that the Government should accept it.

MR. SHORE—The Government's proposals for an oil conservation authority are a serious and important matter. It is not a matter of whether we have a national company or not.

MR. GRIMOND—The Government's proposals for an oil conservation authority are a serious and important matter. It is not a matter of whether we have a national company or not.

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# Protests at growing pressure of work

House of Lords

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, moved a motion to suspend two standing orders until the summer recess to give the Government power to arrange the order of business and enable more than one stage of a Bill to be taken on one day.

MR. SHORE issued the following table:

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Number	£ thousand	Number	£ thousand
1965	169	63	2,540
1966	1,230	472	1,818
1967	1,360	560	1,809
1968	5,791	2,220	1,829
1969	2,676	1,186	1,771
1970	2,081	1,000	1,686
1971	18,871	8,231	1,561
1972	42,676	17,376	1,476
1973	97,252	71,385	1,742
1974	86,899	64,337	1,805

LORD CARRINGTON, Leader of the Opposition (C), said that the House was not in a position to expect governments at this time of the year. There was increasing concern about the amount of legislation which was being passed in the summer recess and before the summer recess and before the summer recess.

There were three Bills—the Community Land Bill, the Employment Protection Bill and the Petroleum Bill—which he doubted could be discussed in the way they should be in that short time. Large sections of them had never been discussed in the Commons.

He was worried about what would happen if the House did not meet in the summer recess. He thought that the House would be in a position to do what Lord Shepherd's motion proposed.

He did not think that the Opposition could agree that the recess stage and third reading of the Bill should be a revision stage. It was not a Bill of that importance.

LORD BYERS, Leader of the Liberal Peers (L), said the House was in grave danger of risking its reputation as a revising chamber if this pressure was put on it.

He had serious doubts about the way in which the House was going to deal with the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill, which was being taken on August 1.

LORD SHEPHERD said all Governments at this time of the year found themselves in embarrassing situations. He found himself in the most embarrassing situation of all because he recognized that the pressure on the House this year was abnormally heavy.

Some of that pressure was as a consequence of agreement reached in the Commons in November 1974. It was a decision that was a reason for having a short time for dealing with the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill, which was being taken on August 1.

He had intended to take all stages on Thursday with the general debate on the White Paper on Wednesday. He had intended to take second reading on Wednesday with committee and remaining stages on Thursday.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

**OPERA AND BALLET**

**COVENT GARDEN** 2240 1066  
**THE ROYAL BALLET** 7.30 in the  
 Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* with  
 Joliet, Saeed, Graham, and  
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**OLYMPIA** 2240 1066  
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**THEATRES**

**ADOLPH THEATRE** 836 7611  
 Every 30. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 1.30  
 JEAN  
 SIMMONDS  
**A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC**  
 "A show of wit and wit" - Guardian  
 "A show of wit and wit" - Guardian  
 "A show of wit and wit" - Guardian

**CONCERTS**

**SUMMER AT**  
**SNAPE MALTINGS**  
 Directed by Peter Post  
**BONG RECORDS - JACQUES GONDO**  
 8.30  
**CONFERENCE OFFICE**  
**E.O.G. CHURCH** 2240 1066  
 Booking now, 2240 1066, High St.  
 Aldershot, Surrey. Tel. 075 885 2936

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## THE ARTS

## Scholarship for choreographers

The Royal Society of Arts, in association with the Leverhulme Trust, announces a new scholarship for choreographers. The purpose of the award is to enable a young choreographer to travel and study abroad. The total value of the award is £1,400.

The award will be open to applicants of British or Commonwealth citizenship. A degree of professional standing will be required of all applicants, who therefore will have to be connected with a professional dance company based in the United Kingdom. Candidates will have to present examples of their work performed by professional dancers, probably from the company to which they belong.

The examples of work will be judged at a choreographic evening at Sadler's Wells on Sunday, January 4, 1976. The jury will be headed by Sir John Stratton, a vice-president of the society, and Sir Frederick Ashton.

## Fonteyn at the Wells

Margot Fonteyn will appear on Thursday evening with the New London Ballet at Sadler's Wells dancing the pas de deux from *The Sleeping Beauty*, Act II, with Antonio Labin as an addition to the published programme. This will be Dame Margot's only appearance in London this summer.

## CINEMAS

**SCENE 4**, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15  
**SCENE 4**, 10.15, 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15  
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The literary editor of a weekly for which I used to write had previously spent several years working abroad. When I asked him why he had come back to England he said that he had come to the conclusion that an intellectual, writer or artist could achieve more in his own country. The reply impressed me, although I've never been able to decide whether it is true or not. Certainly there are plenty of exceptions, if it is, which perhaps could be taken to prove the rule. Yet the literary and artistic exiles have tended to get the publicity and attention, whereas those who have worked quietly at home have often been overlooked.

Two exhibitions of London, of John Sell Cotman's drawings and watercolours of Normandy at Norwich, and of Sickert in Dieppe at Guildford, show artists so English they have never been popular abroad, at work outside England. Sickert lived for long periods in Dieppe, which at the turn of the century contained a large expatriate English colony. Cotman's three trips to Normandy were, on the other hand, short, commissioned expeditions into foreign territory.

The Norwich or East Anglian School is the only coherent regional school of painting in English art. It grew up because East Anglia was so cut off from London and the rest of England. With its dependence on sea trade and with its similarity of terrain, it looked to Holland

## Opera in concert

Moses and Aron  
 Albert Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

Schoenberg's last and largest opera was proved practicable. Exciting and spectacular in the Covent Garden production of 1966, if not before. Specially considered, however, it suffers little from concert performance, particularly when that performance is as careful and prepared and presented as the one which Pierre Boulez conducted last winter in London, recorded (the album is due this autumn) and repeated at the Proms on Sunday.

Much of Schoenberg's *Moses and Aron* is dense in texture; in concert performance it was difficult to perceive the musical fit or the *melos* (more bluntly put, the tune). Boulez makes sure that tunes and rhythms are firmly and vivaciously brought out in the idealistic choruses, might waves and marches, the very soft intermezzo at the beginning of Act II, even in *sc* pieces where the musical metre is constantly changing.

The opera works as an

Duane Eddy

New Victoria

Philip Norman

It is only fair that Duane Eddy should be the latest rock and roll idol to be resurrected in Britain, for without him the whole revolution might well have passed us by. There was a blinding flash of light when he was first seen, but that was a blind alley of washboards and chords. It took "Rebel Rouser" to show that real guitar playing was possible, even in the Isle of Wight. Those far and simple bass-string airs: what distinction they conferred. How moody they sounded, even through one's own amplifier, no larger than a volume of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

The Duane Eddy revival seems, however, to be proceeding somewhat out of joint. I recently attended a "reception" in his honour at which, apart from the guitarist himself, I appeared to be the only present. And, at the New Victoria on Sunday night, despite repeated exhortations from Capital Radio (the disc-jockey with the loose dental plaque), barely a third of the seats had been sold. Outside, I saw a single walkie-talkie boy, gazing at the chocolate display in the foyer.

Eddy never became a personality cult; at the zenith of his fame, one did not know what he looked like. Today he

Normandy drawings and related watercolours, at Norwich Castle Museum until October 5, is to illustrate a new publication, *John Sell Cotman: Drawings of Normandy*, by Miklos Rajnai (Norfolk Museums Service, £150). This catalogue incorporates the results of a three month research tour of Cotman's Normandy by Dr Rajnai in 1972. The exhibition has been put on with the financial help of the Arts Council and the catalogue is published with a grant from the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art. The whole operation strikes me as a misguided exercise in excessive scholarship, a return to the bad old days when the purpose of local museums was conceived of as being for the benefit of museum staff rather than for the public at large.

It is true that some attempt has been made at popularisation. There is a linked slide show and taped commentary, juxtaposing Cotman's drawings with photographs of Normandy today. The catalogue is beautifully produced and well-written. One can learn some interesting facts from it about Cotman and the social history of the time (how he travelled, where he stayed, etc). But bulked out as it is with maps of Cotman's tours reconstructed to look like military plans of campaign and date charts which go on for pages

with columns allotted to "Location", "General Activities", "Drawing Activities", "Activities—exact date not specified" and "Weather", the whole thing assumes the absurdity of pointless and self-justifying scholarship.

Cotman is a good minor English artist, but his Normandy trips did not inspire his best work. This enormous publication is devoted to a minor phase in the career of a minor artist. I'm sure that Dr Rajnai's research tour of Normandy crisscrossing the countryside in the steps of Cotman must have been an extremely pleasant way of spending three months but I doubt if it has added much to our knowledge of art.

Norwich Castle is a well laid out museum with a varied collection, from paintings to stuffed animals, but the entrance fee of 25p is a public outrage. The proposed museums charge of 10p for State-run museums and galleries rightly provoked a fury of protest. It seems odd that local authorities should now be allowed to get away with this kind of impertinence.

Sickert in Dieppe shown earlier in the summer at the Turner Art Gallery, Eastbourne, now at Guildford House, Guildford, until Saturday. It is a different kind of exhibition. It presents an important aspect of Sickert's work to the public with a small, simple catalogue containing a

centenary last year did the German Democratic Republic's politico-aesthetic Establishment finally overcome and ally its anxiety about dodecaphonic music. If anyone has ever done a production of *Lulu* one can mention in the same breath with this one, I have not had the good fortune to encounter it, and over the years I have encountered quite a number.

Mr Herz does, admittedly, come something of a cropper with the third act, which Berg had fully composed but only partially orchestrated when he died in 1935. Like many before him, Joachim Herz sought the composer's widow's permission to use that manuscript material. Frau Berg, as always, told him serenely that she remains in daily converse with her husband and that he had told her not to make that material available.

And so, in lieu of a third act, Mr Herz, like all his frustrated predecessors, has had to fall back upon pantomime performed to two movements, the Variations and the Adagio, from the symphonic suite from *Lulu* which Berg did complete

Now that we finally have from Mr Herz a psychologically legitimate *Lulu*, perhaps he—or someone—will finally give us, at long last, a psychologically legitimate Don Giovanni. Reading Don Juan's monograph *Die Don Juan-Gesamt* would provide the essential point of departure.

One thinks of Dostoevsky: "Fathers and teachers, I ponder the question, what is hell? I maintain that hell is the suffering of being unable to love." *Lulu*, poor wretch, drives men apently mad, mad, but neither giving nor receiving love, her experiences transcend the fine line between sex and love. The printed programme for Joachim Herz's new production of Alban Berg's opera at the Komische Oper in Berlin contains a certain amount of loose and impetuous talk about *Lulu*'s "loves", but far more important—the performance on stage shows perhaps unprecedented accuracy in psychologically timing the nail on the head.

Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss, as *Lulu*, encounters every crisis, including fatal heart failure and murder, with a school-girl smile on her lips. *Nothing* touches her—with one single, signal exception: her tigerish, voracious oedipal fixation upon Dr Schon. He had originally picked her up as a 12-year-old waif, and her relationship to him at least helps to explain all her







## SPORT

## Swimming

## Britain's emergence as a world power is no nine-day wonder

Call, Colombia, July 28.—The United States, which has been swimming champions here, but it was only in the final race last night that they caught up with East Germany's total of 11 golds in the standard 100 metres, and all aged 17, from Florida, touched for gold—his second of the night—in the 4 x 100 metres relay to pull the United States and East Germany level.

The last race again showed the strength of the United States men, whose performances were matched only by the powerful East German girls during the swimming championships. But while the East Germans concentrated their attack almost entirely in the lanes of the Pan American "Pool," the United States showed command of all events, picking up all three golds in synchronized swimming and three medals in the diving contest for a total of 16 gold, 11 silver and 10 bronze medals.

The East Germans ended their performance here last night with one efficient and measured victory in the women's 100 metres, in style. The world record holder, Kornelia Ender, finished over a second clear of Shirley Babashoff, of the United States. That gave the East Germans a final tally of 11 gold, seven silver and five bronze medals.

Both teams fell short of their expectations and their medal totals in the last world championships at Belgrade—an indication of the growing strength of other swimming nations. The Soviet Union, who collected five medals in Belgrade two years ago, took five this time in diving, one in water polo and five more in the swimming.

Great Britain's achievement is generally reckoned to have been the most remarkable here. A team of 20 swimmers—considerably smaller than the Russian, American and East German teams—has won eight medals, two of them gold. British swimmers collected two medals at Belgrade.

Britain's 10 men swimmers finished second overall in the men's team standings. The overall placings were calculated on the number of finalists and medal tally. Britain's men reached 14 finals, won two golds, one silver and five bronze medals for a total of 86 points. The United States finished well ahead on 178 points. West Germany came third with 60, and East Germany, the Soviet Union and Hungary followed with 73, 71 and 36 respectively.

Britain rounded off the championships with a bronze in last



Jenny Turrall swam one of the best races in the championships.

night's relay, finishing just behind West Germany, who took the silver. The four swimmers, James Carter, David Wilkie, Stephen Nash and Gordon Downie, recorded 3min 52.80sec to set a British record. The team pulled up from behind and were lying second to the United States until the last 100 metres when they fought a neck-and-neck dual with the West Germans, who finished just ahead.

In the other races, East Germany won a fraction of the men's 100 metres free-style world record set by Jenny Turrall, nearly beat her world mark for the gold in the women's 800 metres.

Miss Turrall's race, which gave Australia their only gold, was regarded as one of the most exciting of the championships. The 16-year-old Sydney girl fell back to fifth place in the early stage, losing ground all the way to the


end, but she made a brilliant recovery in the final 100 metres to win by a narrow margin.

Results in world championships

## Finals

Men	Women
100 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. A. COHEN (US), 51.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 51.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 51.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 51.32.	100 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. K. Ender (GER), 58.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 58.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 58.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 58.20.
200 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. A. COHEN (US), 1:51.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 1:51.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1:51.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1:51.32.	200 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. K. Ender (GER), 1:58.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 1:58.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1:58.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1:58.20.
400 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. A. COHEN (US), 4:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 4:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4:11.32.	400 METRES FREE-STYLE: 1. K. Ender (GER), 4:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 4:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4:28.20.
800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 8:21.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 8:21.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8:21.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8:21.32.	800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 8:38.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 8:38.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8:38.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8:38.20.
1,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 16:41.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 16:41.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 16:41.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 16:41.32.	1,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 16:58.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 16:58.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 16:58.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 16:58.20.
3,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 33:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 33:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 33:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 33:11.32.	3,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 33:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 33:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 33:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 33:28.20.
6,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 66:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 66:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 66:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 66:11.32.	6,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 66:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 66:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 66:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 66:28.20.
12,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 132:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 132:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 132:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 132:11.32.	12,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 132:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 132:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 132:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 132:28.20.
25,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 264:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 264:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 264:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 264:11.32.	25,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 264:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 264:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 264:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 264:28.20.
51,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 528:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 528:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 528:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 528:11.32.	51,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 528:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 528:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 528:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 528:28.20.
102,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 1056:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 1056:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1056:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1056:11.32.	102,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 1056:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 1056:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1056:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1056:28.20.
204,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 2112:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 2112:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2112:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2112:11.32.	204,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 2112:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 2112:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2112:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2112:28.20.
409,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 4224:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 4224:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4224:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4224:11.32.	409,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 4224:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 4224:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4224:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4224:28.20.
819,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 8448:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 8448:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8448:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8448:11.32.	819,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 8448:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 8448:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8448:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8448:28.20.
1,638,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 16896:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 16896:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 16896:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 16896:11.32.	1,638,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 16896:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 16896:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 16896:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 16896:28.20.
3,276,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 33792:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 33792:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 33792:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 33792:11.32.	3,276,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 33792:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 33792:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 33792:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 33792:28.20.
6,553,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 67584:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 67584:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 67584:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 67584:11.32.	6,553,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 67584:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 67584:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 67584:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 67584:28.20.
13,107,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 135168:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 135168:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 135168:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 135168:11.32.	13,107,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 135168:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 135168:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 135168:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 135168:28.20.
26,214,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 270336:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 270336:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 270336:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 270336:11.32.	26,214,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 270336:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 270336:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 270336:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 270336:28.20.
52,428,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 540672:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 540672:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 540672:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 540672:11.32.	52,428,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 540672:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 540672:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 540672:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 540672:28.20.
104,857,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 1081344:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 1081344:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1081344:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1081344:11.32.	104,857,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 1081344:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 1081344:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1081344:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1081344:28.20.
209,715,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 2162688:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 2162688:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2162688:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2162688:11.32.	209,715,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 2162688:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 2162688:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2162688:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2162688:28.20.
419,430,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 4325376:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 4325376:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4325376:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4325376:11.32.	419,430,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 4325376:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 4325376:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4325376:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4325376:28.20.
838,860,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 8650752:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 8650752:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8650752:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8650752:11.32.	838,860,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 8650752:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 8650752:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8650752:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8650752:28.20.
1,677,721,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 17301504:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 17301504:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 17301504:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 17301504:11.32.	1,677,721,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 17301504:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 17301504:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 17301504:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 17301504:28.20.
3,355,443,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 34603008:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 34603008:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 34603008:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 34603008:11.32.	3,355,443,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 34603008:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 34603008:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 34603008:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 34603008:28.20.
6,710,886,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 69206016:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 69206016:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 69206016:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 69206016:11.32.	6,710,886,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 69206016:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 69206016:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 69206016:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 69206016:28.20.
13,421,772,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 138412032:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 138412032:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 138412032:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 138412032:11.32.	13,421,772,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 138412032:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 138412032:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 138412032:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 138412032:28.20.
26,843,545,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 276824064:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 276824064:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 276824064:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 276824064:11.32.	26,843,545,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 276824064:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 276824064:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 276824064:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 276824064:28.20.
53,687,091,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 553648128:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 553648128:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 553648128:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 553648128:11.32.	53,687,091,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 553648128:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 553648128:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 553648128:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 553648128:28.20.
107,374,182,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 1107296256:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 1107296256:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1107296256:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1107296256:11.32.	107,374,182,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 1107296256:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 1107296256:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1107296256:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1107296256:28.20.
214,748,364,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 2214592512:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 2214592512:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2214592512:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2214592512:11.32.	214,748,364,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 2214592512:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 2214592512:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2214592512:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2214592512:28.20.
429,496,729,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 4429185024:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 4429185024:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4429185024:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4429185024:11.32.	429,496,729,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 4429185024:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 4429185024:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4429185024:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4429185024:28.20.
858,993,459,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 8858370048:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 8858370048:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8858370048:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8858370048:11.32.	858,993,459,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 8858370048:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 8858370048:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 8858370048:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 8858370048:28.20.
1,717,986,918,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 17716740096:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 17716740096:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 17716740096:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 17716740096:11.32.	1,717,986,918,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 17716740096:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 17716740096:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 17716740096:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 17716740096:28.20.
3,435,973,836,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 35433480192:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 35433480192:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 35433480192:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 35433480192:11.32.	3,435,973,836,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 35433480192:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 35433480192:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 35433480192:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 35433480192:28.20.
6,871,947,673,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 70866960384:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 70866960384:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 70866960384:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 70866960384:11.32.	6,871,947,673,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 70866960384:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 70866960384:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 70866960384:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 70866960384:28.20.
13,743,895,347,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 141733920768:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 141733920768:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 141733920768:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 141733920768:11.32.	13,743,895,347,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 141733920768:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 141733920768:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 141733920768:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 141733920768:28.20.
27,487,788,694,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 283467841536:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 283467841536:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 283467841536:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 283467841536:11.32.	27,487,788,694,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 283467841536:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 283467841536:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 283467841536:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 283467841536:28.20.
54,975,577,388,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 566935683072:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 566935683072:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 566935683072:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 566935683072:11.32.	54,975,577,388,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 566935683072:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 566935683072:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 566935683072:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 566935683072:28.20.
109,951,154,777,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 1133871366144:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 1133871366144:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1133871366144:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1133871366144:11.32.	109,951,154,777,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 1133871366144:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 1133871366144:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 1133871366144:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 1133871366144:28.20.
219,902,309,555,200 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 2267742732288:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 2267742732288:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2267742732288:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2267742732288:11.32.	219,902,309,555,200 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 2267742732288:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 2267742732288:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 2267742732288:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 2267742732288:28.20.
439,804,619,110,400 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 4535485464576:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 4535485464576:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4535485464576:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4535485464576:11.32.	439,804,619,110,400 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 4535485464576:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 4535485464576:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 4535485464576:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 4535485464576:28.20.
879,609,238,220,800 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 9070970929152:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 9070970929152:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 9070970929152:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 9070970929152:11.32.	879,609,238,220,800 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 9070970929152:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US), 9070970929152:28.20; 3. S. Nash (GB), 9070970929152:28.20; 4. S. Carter (GB), 9070970929152:28.20.
1,759,218,476,441,600 METRES: 1. A. COHEN (US), 18141941858304:11.32; 2. S. Turrall (GB), 18141941858304:11.32; 3. S. Nash (GB), 18141941858304:11.32; 4. S. Carter (GB), 18141941858304:11.32.	1,759,218,476,441,600 METRES: 1. K. Ender (GER), 18141941858304:28.20; 2. S. Babashoff (US),





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# Is the Jackal a Moscow-trained terrorist who has broken out of control?

By a Special Correspondent

New information has come to light about the targets of Elich Ramirez Sanchez and his international network of terrorists. There is a distinct anti-Muslim tinge to them, which clashes oddly with the list of Jewish or allegedly pro-Jewish future victims reported earlier.

According to reliable sources, the three main names on his assassination list in the Middle East were: Ali Aref, Prime Minister of the French Coast of the Afurs and Issas (formerly French Somaliland); Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister; and Mrs. Gihane Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President. The group also had precise plans to place a time-bomb in a ship in the Suez Canal, only recently reopened, to force a further closure.

It is not easy to fit these targets into a coherent pattern that answers the key question of "Who benefits?" Speculation is the harder for the unmistakable signs of Soviet involvement in the Carlos affair. Ramirez, known as Carlos and also as The Jackal because of his reputation as a hired gunman, studied at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, which he left in 1969, aged 21.

The Russians are known to process third world students through Lumumba University for training in terrorism, sabotage and guerrilla war techniques in training camps in Odesa, Baku, Simferopol and Tashkent. Similar courses are provided for members of Moscow-line Communist Parties, but in a separate stream, through the Lenin Institute in Moscow, an appendage of the central committee of the Soviet Party.

Although full details of his place of training are not yet known, Carlos would have been given intensive training, probably at one of the camps mentioned, in firearms proficiency, the use of aliases, changes of address, clandestine communications and safe houses.

But there are other strands pointing to Moscow. One is the expulsion, by the French authorities of three officers of the Cuban secret service, the Direction General de Intelligence, or DGI, in connexion with the alleged murder by Ramirez of two French secret service men. According to French official sources, the Cubans—Paul Rodriguez Sainz, Ernesto Reyes Herrera and Pedro Larra Zamora—were posing as cultural attachés.

The point, however, is that for some years the DGI has been entirely controlled by the KGB, which has been using it for operations in places where

they merge into the background more easily than Russians, such as Portugal.

A further pointer is the involvement of Ramirez with his late friend the Lebanese Michael Moukharbal, 41, in communist-inspired anti-fascist riots in Marseille after his training in Moscow. Ramirez is also sought by the French police in connexion with the murder of Moukharbal. There is also the involvement of the intensely pro-Soviet Colombian Communist Party, Mrs. Nydia Tobon, the Colombian student charged at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on July 7 after the discovery of an arms cache in a

Baswater flat, was a member of the secretariat of that party. Her ex-husband, Alonso Romero Buj, was a senior party man who worked closely with the international communist front organization, the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The KGB's involvement in this tangled story is known to have caused diplomatic embarrassment to President Giscard d'Estaing's office in Paris. Alerted by the French internal security service, the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) of the Cuban DGI's involvement, the Minister of the Interior, M. Poniatowski, is

reported to have discussed it with the President, who sanctioned the expulsion of the three Cubans but stipulated that no mention was to be made of the KGB. M. Poniatowski followed this directive in a press conference by the ministry's spokesman; but off-the-record, reporters were briefed that the DGI had always worked for the KGB.

In a French-language broadcast that day, July 16—Moscow radio complained that there was an attempt to exploit the Carlos affair to spoil the process of détente.

This is not, of course, by any

means the first instance of Soviet involvement in tough national terrorism, though not invariably through intermediaries. Instances include the supply of arms, ostensibly from the Czechoslovakia for the (non-Marxist) Provisional wing of the IRA some years ago, the recruiting of Mexicans for terrorist training, and support for a Communist-controlled bomber squad in Portugal before last year's coup d'état.

When the present wave of international terrorism began some years ago, the Russians seemed initially undecided about getting themselves involved. Their propaganda is sometimes severe on such left-wing adventurism. They evidently decided, however, that there was much to be gained, and not much to be lost, in trying to make various terrorist groups dependent on Soviet arms, training and money.

The trouble is that it is relatively easy to train terrorists, but far more difficult to keep them under control. The Carlos group, with its links in Latin America, West Germany, Japan and the Basque provinces, is a true example of international terrorism. There is a parallel with the Baader-Meinhof gang in Germany—one of whose members, Klaus Rainer Röhl, recently revealed that some of the activities of his wife, Ulrike Meinhof, and himself were secretly financed by the Russians.

It is hard to see what advantage the Soviet Union would gain from a further blocking of the Suez Canal, the opening of which greatly improved their naval access to the Indian Ocean. But terrorism in general contributes to the disruption and weakening of societies outside the Soviet bloc and therefore to what the leading Soviet ideologists, Suslov and Ponomarev, call the world revolutionary process.

## Justice at the hands of Argentina's death-squad

It sounds like the title of a novel and the history of the Triple A, Argentina's right-wing death squad, reads like one.

But it is all fact, a correspondent writes. And military intelligence, Congressmen, lawyers and journalists are now corroborating, and even adding to, reports on the death squad's activities compiled by the left-wing Montoneros guerrillas.

The Triple A came into the open with an ease no less remarkable than the ease with which such a quintessentially Argentinian organization was established.

Their first public operation was on June 20, 1974—the day Juan Domingo Peron returned after 17 years in exile.

Violence flared between left and right-wing supporters waiting for the aged dictator at Ezeiza airport in Buenos Aires after he landed at a military airfield on the other side of town.

Nobody seems to know which side fired the first shot and estimates of the dead varied between 120 and 500. But all reports were unanimous in one respect. They all said that several wounded Montoneros were picked up by doctors and carried to waiting Social Welfare Ministry ambulances.

They were not taken to hospital but killed, some inside the ambulances; some were hung from nearby trees and others died after being tortured.

According to the Montoneros report (the veracity of much of which has been confirmed to me by diplomatic sources) the Triple A was launched as a parallel police force, of ex-boxers, retired policemen and retired army officers, from within the Social Welfare Ministry soon after Jose Lopez Rega took over as Minister on May 25, 1973. He has now been charged with being a left-wing leader and a political author of the Triple A. Two other prominent figures in the organization, police commissioner Luis Almiron and commissioner Juan Morales, are also facing charges. They are suspected of being the organization's executive heads.

Argentina made it easy for these three to launch the Triple A. In mid-1973 there was a climate of violence which was triggered off by left-wing guerrillas. These attacks provoked counter-violence.

A sizeable floating population of armed bodyguards doubled the powerful metal workers' union, for example, had more than five thousand bodyguards by the end of 1973, while self-proclaimed fascists formed their own units.

All that was needed, then, was someone to pull the units together and the wheels of terror in motion.

Lopez Rega, as the confidante of Peron's third wife, Isabel, was well placed to organize the organization with "protection" while as head of the Social Welfare Ministry he had access to ample — and unaccountable — funds. As a former police corporal he also had contacts in the underground, Almiron and Morales being two.

Both, according to the Montoneros report, are policemen with criminal records. Lopez Rega was charged with the murder of an American navy cadet, a bar in 1964, and Morales was detained in 1968 on charges of theft and smuggling. In 1973, however, both were incorporated into the federal police force on the orders of Lopez Rega. Together these three are believed to have started something without precedent in Latin America: a terrorist organization that engaged in violence without apparent limits and without apparent aims.

No sector of society was immune from a Triple A attack. Dozens of left-wing Peronist militants and sympathizers have

been targeted, but so have judges, lawyers, politicians and even Latin American countries like Cuba. The most notorious case was that of General Galtieri, Chile's army commander-in-chief during the government of President Allende, who was blown up with his wife in his car. Hundreds of actors, artists, intellectuals, journalists and politicians and even a famous Argentine footballer, Carlos Monzon, have been targeted in the face of Triple A threats on their lives.

The list of cases is an endless as the variety. Nobody knows exactly how many hundreds of people the Triple A have assassinated. Their methods are fairly public. In most cases the victims were shot in the back, often in plain clothes, often in cars, and drove the latest cars—green Ford Falcons—seemingly favoured without number. Many victims were found dead in the middle of Buenos Aires suburbs of Ezeiza, their hands tied behind their backs and their bodies stashed with machine-gun bullets. Others were unidentified, because they had been incinerated and left in vans or rubbish bins or blown sky high with dynamite.

There has been no shortage of documented cases of Triple A structures in one or more of the provinces.

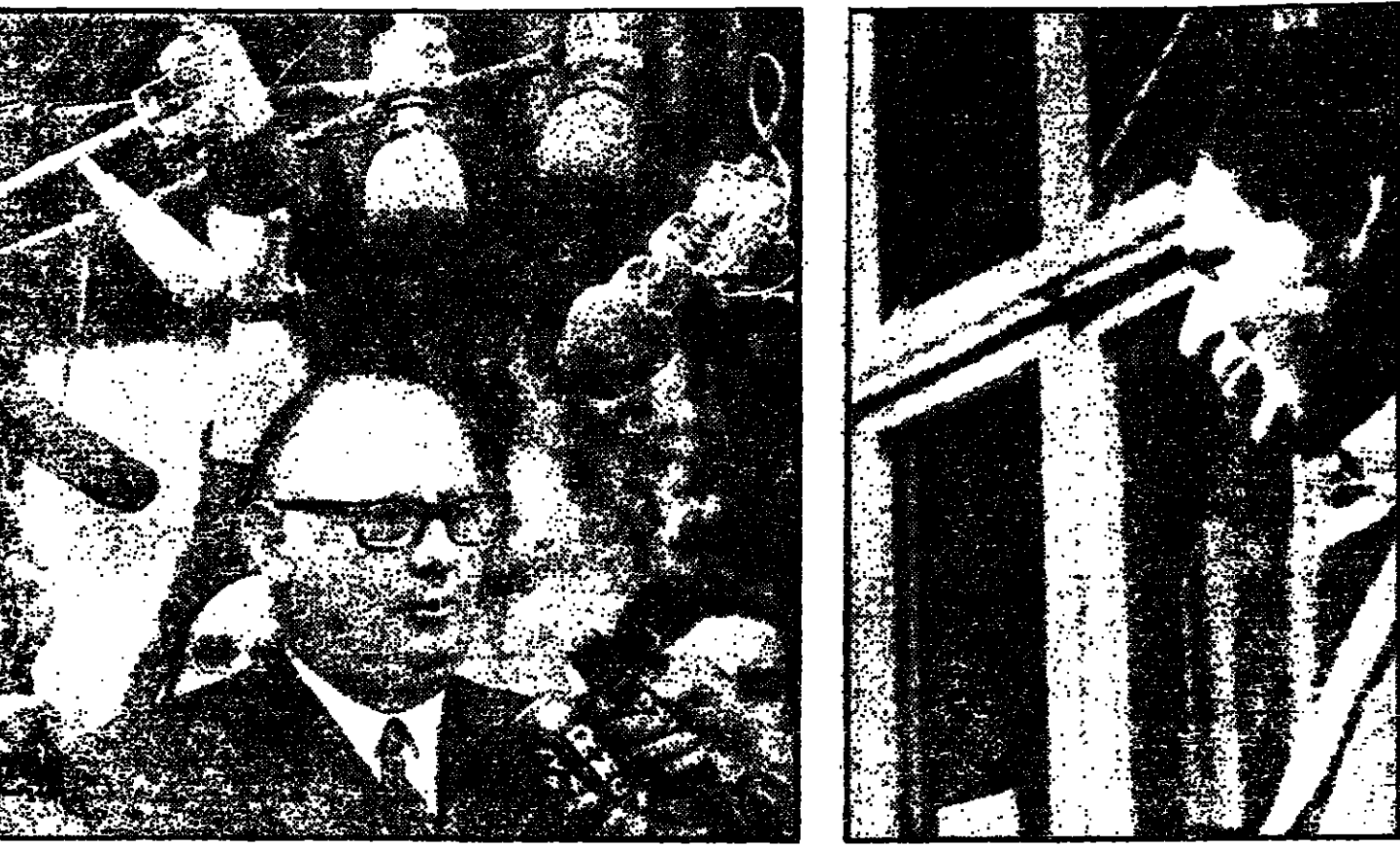
Unsurprisingly, guerrillas referred to in the Montoneros report, two out of the five people captured by the death squad survived and later told of their experiences. One Swedish television journalist, Olof Lagercrantz, who was in Argentina in 1973, reported to have said: "They burn us with cigarettes and subjected us to electric shocks all over our bodies. Luis Linares (one of the five who died) was tortured by the 'submarine method'. He was held under water for very long periods of time. They also used a method of covering his nose and mouth with tape so that we could not breathe. The case of the Uruguayans is important because, like the murder of General Prats, it strongly suggests that the Triple A has broader ramifications, and connections with other police organizations in other countries. In short, that the Triple A is a Latin American phenomenon.

Like all terror organizations in Latin America however (and there have been many) the Triple A is vulnerable. The Montoneros hit the nail on the head in their report when they appealed to ordinary Argentinian policemen to identify members of the death squad.

For ordinary Argentinian policemen hate the Triple A as much as the Montoneros. It has made them targets of guerrilla attacks and the existence of a parallel police force discredits the public image of policemen as protectors.

The aim of the Triple A, the former head of Argentina's federal police force was ominous. He was one of the most closely-guarded men in the country because of his position yet he was blown up with his wife while sailing in their wealthy Buenos Aires suburb. The aim of the Triple A, the intimate knowledge it needed of Villar's whereabouts and above all, his record for being a tough professional who disliked the smell of anything to do with a shady underground police force, all pointed to the Triple A.

As well as the Montoneros, who have welcomed Lopez Rega and the Triple A to destroy and oppose politicians who have repeatedly criticized the Government for allowing the Triple A to act with impunity, it became clear that Argentina's military intelligence had compiled a dossier on the death squad. The Triple A had left a trail of death and destruction that was easy to follow.



M. Poniatowski: Discussions with the French President on KGB involvement. Right, the man police say is "Carlos".

Bernard Levin

## Giving freedom a voice in a world of censorship

Index is a magazine, but it is not, as you might suppose, the journal of the Society of Indexers. It was called into being by a greater necessity, and its pages are full of matter less gentle, than anything those admirable and necessary folk deal with. Its full title is *Index on Censorship*, and it does not need a magazine devoted entirely to the rights of regimes of every political stripe to stifle the expression of thoughts they find unacceptable, you are woefully mistaken, for the need has never been greater.

Before I go any further, a word of reassurance may be in order. *Index* does not normally deal with such matters as restrictions, in Great Britain, upon the public expression of the most deplorable of the private parts of pretty ladies. I believe that the magazine's editors have no policy of deliberate exclusion of such matter, and for all I know they may even now be planning a definitive edition of *The Protocols of George Melly*, fully illustrated, in six volumes folio; but on the whole they have other fish

to fry—other, and bigger, and with sharper teeth. *Index on Censorship*, which is published quarterly, discusses, reports on, and provides first-hand accounts of, the struggle of men and women all over the world to be free to express their opinions on matters of public concern, and in particular on their countries and their countries' rulers. The breadth of incidence of specific need for such a publication may be readily judged by a regular feature of the magazine called "Index index", which is a series of brief notes (supplementing the more ample material in the rest of the magazine) of cases which "illustrate the ways in which freedom of expression is being variously curtailed and denied"; the list is arranged by countries, and in the latest issue of the magazine it contains reports from 34; I may as well recite them. They are: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Great Britain, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rhodesia, Singapore,

Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, South Vietnam, Soviet Union, Spain, Syria, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. (No doubt you are wondering what Britain is doing in that list. We figure in two reports: one on the latest developments over the *Crossman Diaries*, the other on the imprisonment of Miss Pat Arrowsmith on charges under the Incitement to Disaffection Act.)

Now a publication of this kind must be either impartial or valueless; in this world, however, impartiality is more commonly striven for than attained, and not all that often striven for. Yet *Index on Censorship* strives and attains; it really does denounce restrictions on liberty of argument wherever they occur, and although its editor, Mr. Michael Scammell (the assistant editor is Mr. George Theiner, and the editorial board consists of Messrs. Louis Blum-Cooper, Edward Crankshaw, Stuart Hampshire, Dan Jacobson and Stephen Spender), is not so foolish as to believe, let alone suggest, that all countries which practice, to any serious degree, the suppression of opinion are equally heinous, he gives the same weight to all equally grave instances of suppression wherever they may occur. *Index on Censorship* knows that apart from black there are many shades of grey, but it maintains against all comers the truth that even the palest

grey is not white. Thus, in the current "Index index" there are, as I said, 34 countries represented, but the report on Nigeria occupies six lines, that on Kenya eight, that on Peru six—and that on the Soviet Union over six columns.

Looking through my complete file of *Index on Censorship* it has been going since the beginning of 1972, and I am willing to hazard a guess that the necessity for it will not disappear just yet. I am struck by, among its many other excellent qualities, the range of outstanding writers who have contributed to its pages, in almost every case to give either a first-hand account of the subject-matter that the magazine deals with or a story, poem, or article which, though not directly concerned with protest against injustice, could not be published in the writer's own country. Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, Amalrik, Nekrasov, Sinavsky, Medvedev, Pavel Litvinov and Natalya Gorbanevskaya are among the Russians; Nadine Gordimer, Dan Jacobson, and Mary Benson are some of the South Africans; Mihovant Djilas and Mihajlo Mihailov (whose existence is a standing corrective to the view, now being peddled more assiduously than ever, that their country is not really a dictatorship) speak for Yugoslavia; there are Spaniards, Cubans, Czechs, Hungarians, Chinese; there are many who must remain anonymous; and—an encapsulated demonstration of the need for

such a magazine—there are reports from Allende's Chile and today's Chile, from Portugal today and Portugal yesterday.

The latest issue contains a fascinating, though necessarily inconclusive, debate under the title "Should writers boycott South Africa?", which consists of the replies by some 40 artists (including Stephen Spender, Mary McCarthy, Nadine Gordimer, Kurt Vonnegut, Rosalyn Tureck, Margaret Drabble, Richard Wollheim, and Alan Plater) to a questionnaire the magazine sent out on that subject; it also includes a devastating review of the present abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the Soviet Union, and a moving and terrible account by Victor Fainberg of his own experiences at the hands of the foul savages who run such places as the Serbsky Institute, of whom, and of which, I have so often written. Here is part of Fainberg's account of one of the many institutions in which he was imprisoned:

"In the Leningrad Special Prison Hospital—where Bukovsky, Grigorenko and Yezhov-Volpin had been imprisoned before me—I found an absolutely arbitrary regime in force, even more severe than that which prevails in the ordinary prison hospitals for common criminals. It is, in fact, just like an ordinary prison, with cells and galleries, peepholes in the doors, with warders and trustees. Apart from the prison officers,

headed by a Colonel Oblinov, there were also the so-called male nurses—criminals serving terms for hooliganism, theft, embezzlement and so forth, who were afforded a great deal of scope for their activities among the madmen. These 'nurses' robbed the inmates of their food, not only from the parcels sent by their families but also from their daily diet, so that the prisoners would, for instance, receive milk diluted with water, more water than milk. The warders and nurses humiliated and beat the sick men in their care, and they—the warders, that is, not the madmen—were protected by the medical personnel, by the nursing sisters and doctors. The doctor still retained something of his conscience and could not bear to see this kind of treatment being meted out, he couldn't do anything about it because, if he had, he would himself have been in trouble, risking dismissal from the 'hospital'.

It is to battle against that kind of thing, and to bring the reports of those who fight it to the public's hands, that *Index on Censorship* exists. Mr. Angus Wilson has well said of the magazine that it "chronicles with the widest scope and the greatest exactitude the painful, heroic story of those of us who are not so lucky or so free".

The address of *Index on Censorship* is 21 Russell Street, London, WC2B 5HP. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

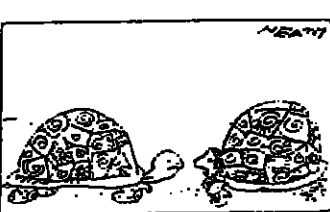
### Miss the Heathrow traffic instead of your plane

We're sorry, but it's only fair to warn you that essential building and roadworks involved in the construction of the new Piccadilly Line underground link could delay traffic and parking at the airport over the holiday period. So please don't come by car if you can avoid it. You'll be better off catching an airline coach from a town terminal, a London Transport bus (82,105,140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West) a Green Line coach 724 or 727, or British Rail air-link coaches from Feltham, Reading or Woking stations. Meanwhile we're improving the airport as fast as we can. Have a good holiday.



## The Times Diary

Not cricket I'm afraid, old sport



"Actually man, I'm squatting."

### Nuptials

Southwark Cathedral, which nestles beneath the railway lines to London Bridge station, became the most important church in Fairlyland yesterday. Prince Charming married Cinderella in the choir while bejewelled wedding guests chanted in the choir stalls and men in shirt-sleeves ran around swinging perforated tin cans full of smouldering charcoal to simulate an incense-laden atmosphere. The cathedral has been loaned for most of the week to a company filming the wedding as the climax of a multi-million pound musical called *The Story of Cinderella*. Some of the 250 costumed extras went to sleep in the nave and snored themselves outside, but kept their white periwigs firmly in place. One courier, wearing glasses and totting an Instamatic, went down on his knees to take a snapshot of Dame Edith Evans sitting beneath the trees waiting her cue.

Press photographers asked him to do it again.

The Cathedral succumbed. The Rev David Hunt, said Southwark attracted more art-lover usage than any other cathedral in England. The choir is on holiday at the moment anyway, so the week's services have been transferred to a quiet chapel.

The director, Bryan Forbes, is very pleased with the building. They just took all their lighting down, put up their own, and built a grand pair of west doors, on which all the vest-iron work is really plaster. The offer to leave this splendid piece of forgery behind when they go, but I'm afraid our architect would not really like it.

### Sophisticated

For the last two summers the Tate Gallery put on a school holiday event at which children could mess around with paint, paper and machinery and it was hoped, become interested in the gallery's regular exhibits. This year's show, which opens today, has been broadened to involve adults, and its name changed from *Kidspal to Tate Games*. Terry Measham, who has organized it, was worried at the preview yesterday that he may have erred on the side of over-sophistication. "It all looks very simple," he warned me, "but some of it is extremely obscure and difficult."

He led me to the Bernard Cohen Bagatelle, a brilliant

white pin-table with steel balls careening around it. "Even this," he said, "has a level of sophistication. The balls are directed into different patterns by magnets below the surface. It is supposed to be based on one of Cohen's white paintings we have in the gallery, and it represents the different levels beneath the surface of his paintings."

He could see I was getting baffled already, so he led me to the Critical Cliche Poker Machine, an adapted fruit machine which was far closer to my level of comprehension. Instead of fruit, the machine's panels contained cliché words of art criticism. "Turgid meretricious pasticheur" was my first effort, but I improved to "Out-of-date avant-garde plagiarist." "That looks like a winner," said Measham.

With trepidation, he led me next to the Duchamp/Hamilton Large Glass machine, whose extreme sophistication left him at a loss for cogent words. It is a three-dimensional model of a version in the gallery of Duchamp's *Large Glass* which, according to the notes provided, "remains one of the most hermetic and impenetrable works in 20th Century art."

The machinery based on it is powered by two bicycles. Its theme is sexual frustration. "The stuff at the bottom is the bachelor apparatus, trying to inseminate the bride at the top," Measham explained. Finally, Measham led me through the labyrinth at which the entrance to the tent in which the games are housed. "What is its significance?" I asked, as I struggled from the pitch dark through a montage of canvas strips, giant bottle brushes and spilled paint.

"It is redolent with significance," he declared, "but again a little obscure. It signifies

the move in art away from the hard object to the situation where anything can go. The paint has been dripped on to the floor. It has been liberated, and so has the canvas. The bottle brush is now free to be a bottle brush if it wants to, or a work of art if it prefers."

He spotted the glazed look coming over me again and added quickly: "Or if you can't take all that in you can just regard it as groping through a maze, which most people like to do anyway." Fun.

### Untheatrical

Commercial property developers do not have much of a reputation for artistic endeavour, so it was with interest I noted that a new 19-storey office block nearing completion in Birmingham will include a theatre on the ground floor. Regrettably, however, the developers London Life Association and Equitable Life Assurance Society, appear to have no immediate plans for boarding the arts in Britain's second city.

According to a press release: "The developers feel that the theatre could provide an interesting new concept in the provision of conference and display facilities for organizations in need of such, though many other possible uses are envisaged." Plays, perhaps?

### Rude

The rude limerick about Oxford colleges which I printed last week, which rhyed "virginity" with "virginity", has provoked a space of similar risqué verses about both of our senior universities. Who says there are no benefits in higher education? Apart from several variations of the Trinity dirty (some of

which attribute it to Cambridge), there were two that particularly appealed. The first, from P. Levy-Maynard of Holloway, also concerns Cambridge:

There was a young student of Johns,  
Who took to abusing the dons,  
"Oh no," said the porter,  
"You may have my young daughter—  
But the swans are reserved for the dons."

The other contains a word that I would not normally allow in this column, but I am persuaded to make an exception, partly on account of the distinction of the contributor. It is from Dame Margaret Cole, who recalls:

Protracted and painful researches  
By Darwin and Huxley and Ball  
Have conclusively proved  
That the hedgehog  
Can never be bugged at all  
And further protracted researches  
Have still more conclusively proved  
That comparative safety in Kettle  
Is enjoyed by the hedgehog alone.

She says the verse was current in the 1920s, when she was a student at Reading. It is a good one. That means that the Huxley must be Sir Julian, but can anyone identify Ball?

Puzzling brief news from the Financial Times last week: *Women who take their husbands on holiday are more likely to be married than those who do not.* That means that the Huxley must be Sir Julian, but can anyone identify Ball?

ملكا من الاصل





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## DR SOARES STEERS MIDDLE COURSE

The arrogance of Portugal's rulers is almost breathtaking. Only last week the Armed Forces Movement through its rather pliant Fifth Division—the propaganda shock troops—was emphasizing the identity of interests between the Armed Forces and the People. All new political structures were to be based on this alliance; the search for a new government after the resignation of the Socialists and the Popular Democrats was a search for a body that would properly represent the revolutionary aims of the People. The People had only to put their trust in the revolution's leaders and be on their guard against backsliders and reactionaries, and all would be well.

The trouble was that the People had already put their trust in those they voted for—the Socialists and the Popular Democrats. And these elected representatives decided two weeks ago that all would not be well if the military had their own way. To Portugal's rulers the conclusion was obvious: the Socialists and their allies were really reactionaries in disguise, and must therefore be vigorously denounced to the People as such. But again the People were unconvinced, indeed they took part in massive demonstrations supporting the Socialists, they wanted slogans against the military rulers and in several cities a northern Portugal they chased the Communists ignominiously out of town.

Some of the Supreme Revolutionary Council began to ask themselves whether perhaps the People were right. Their doubts seemed only to fire with greater radical zeal the others whose reaction was the same as when they were similarly challenged by the political parties two weeks ago: the opposition was simply abolished. The Armed Forces General Assembly

has now stripped even the Supreme Revolutionary Council of any real power; setting up instead a triumvirate to rule the country unhampered by the experience and caution of Major Melo Antunes and his moderates. Portugal is now in the hands of President Costa Gomes, the prime minister, and General Otelo Carvalho, the ambitious and mercurial commander of Copcon, the only means of law enforcement that still functions. At least these three are not still talking about an alliance with the People. General Gonçalves admitted on Sunday that large sections of the Portuguese people were not behind the revolution, and winning them over would be a difficult task. President Costa Gomes has appealed for a slowing down of the revolution.

This realization that they are ruling in defiance of and not alliance with the People has done nothing to modify their ambitions. In his first public speech as a member of the triumvirate the prime minister said the final aim of the revolution was the end of private ownership. He is now trying to form a government which will presumably implement this frankly communist programme. General Carvalho will presumably now be free to start setting up those workers' revolutionary councils that were so firmly slapped down by the Supreme Revolutionary Council only a month ago.

In the face of this what should the forces of democracy in Portugal now do? Should they launch an all-out attack on the triumvirate, seeking allies among those members of the Armed Forces Movement who are equally unhappy with the latest concentration of power? Should they support those parts of the programme they can in order to try to influence the rest? Or should they simply resign themselves to another fifty years of undemocratic government?

The last course implies that the situation is now past change, which it is not, and that the new rulers are too strong to be challenged, which they are not. Such defeatism would be unworthy of a man of the calibre of Dr Mario Soares. But over vigorous opposition has its dangers. The moderates might conclude that things could only be changed by force and attempt a coup. The result could be as disastrous for them as it was for General Spínola. Even if they stick merely to tactics of strikes and disruption, they can easily be branded as reactionaries. If they manage to paralyse the country, the government would be forced to use troops to keep things going, which would produce a dangerous confrontation in an already tense atmosphere, and the Portuguese revolution, so far still remarkable for its lack of bloodshed, would lead straight to civil war.

The Socialists, the Popular Democrats and other democratic forces seem wisely to have decided on the middle course. Dr Soares knows the strength of anti-communist feeling, particularly in the north, but yesterday urged his supporters to impose moderation on the rulers to save the revolution before it was too late. Once again, he appealed to the Armed Forces to sit down with the political parties and draw up a realistic plan. In Portugal's present state, this is statesmanlike talk. With the threat of a bloody massacre of Portuguese in Angola and economic ruin at home, any government, even the triumvirate, needs support to make decisions that must be made.

If the Socialists can win support among the moderates on the Supreme Revolutionary Council, they may well find they are called back, as Mr Karamanlis was in Greece, to handle a crisis that is too big for the very inadequate three-man junta and their unpopular communist backers.

## The situation in India

From Mrs Elizabeth Young  
Sir, Don't I remember that some years ago when the West agreed to go to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, it was on condition that talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions began shortly afterwards? The connection between détente and the reduction of military confrontation is as real today as it was then, which is why the "confidence building measures" have been included in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe documents. What now of the relationship of CSCE and MBFR—or has it been forgotten? The Soviet Union is getting the cooperation. Why are we not getting the disarmament? Yours, &c.  
ELIZABETH YOUNG,  
100 Bayswater Road, W2,  
July 28.

From Lord Briginshaw  
Sir, Three years ago the TUC at its Congress in Brighton unanimously called on the Government of the day to progress the calling of the proposed Conference for European Peace, Security and Co-operation. Recently the TUC representatives, led by Mr Jack Jones and Mr L. Murray, urged Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, to carry through Government intentions in this regard with a measure of urgency. The Foreign Secretary made clear to us what the Government had in mind in this regard. We were able to report back our satisfaction at what had been said to us, to the TUC General Council.

It would indeed be a pity if not churlish on our part to fail to indicate at this time publicly our support for the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary in the efforts they now seek to complete in Helsinki with other world leaders to bring this historic conference to a successful conclusion in the interests of mankind.

The TUC are simply in favour of humanity seeking ways and means of living together rather than allowing the hazards of nuclear war to check to ensure that we should all die together in a nuclear holocaust. If the leader of HM Opposition opts for suicide, let it be the gross sinful personal decision for her. It is not our preference.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD BRIGINSHAW,  
House of Lords,  
July 28.

## Sterilization of minors

From Mrs C. M. Fulton  
Sir, Mr Nigel H. Harris is of course right in what he says about the strict codes of doctors (July 24) but surely he is on the wrong track? The point at issue in the present case is that the patient is not clinically ill, that gynaecologically the operation is not necessary, and that the decision is not primarily a medical one. One would have thought that any surgeon in these circumstances would be only too glad to draw on the help of those who are particularly concerned with social ethics as he is with medicine, and also to have regard to the general climate of public opinion.

Yours faithfully,  
CYNTHIA FULTON,  
The Farmhouse,  
Taunton, Somerset,  
July 24.

## Instability of currency

From Sir David Barran  
Sir, We must all hope for the best from a statutory limit on the number of additional pieces of paper passing as remuneration to employees, and to MPs. But until currency comes to have real worth in terms of basic, durable essential commodities (and vice-versa) inflation will, I fear, continue unabated.

As Professor Galbraith wrote in your columns (July 16): "The economic profession—I chose my words with care—is intellectually bankrupt. It might as well not exist. It is as may be, but let us not abandon hope. On April 3, your Economics Editor, Mr Peter Jay, after referring to the futile searching for a stable monetary system, wrote about a recently published book *Economic Stability is Attainable* by L. St. Clare Gronados (who is not an academic—but surely a natural—economist) at considerable length.

I refrain from quoting his article in *extenso* but his main points were:  
1. Here is a field in which Britain could take an initiative on her own.  
2. Mr Wilson has recently called for a price stabilization scheme. Here is his chance to take his proposal into action.  
3. The preface to Mr Gronados's book by Lord Kaldor and Robert Hall, by Sir Roy Harrod and Mr Donald Tyrman all commend it and Mr Wilson has recently called for an official committee to inquire into the scheme and report back to Cabinet.

Having studied this book myself, I believe the implementation of the system it describes would have an unprecedented stabilizing effect on international currency, and strongly endorse the suggestion as to the early setting up of a special committee to assess its merits, with prompt advice to the Cabinet in this vital matter. All who seek a basis for well-founded hope for a better order could find it in *Economic Stability is Attainable* which fully warrants that title.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID BARRAN,  
36 Kensington Square, W8,  
July 18.

## Votes without canvassing

From Mr Richard May  
Sir, Miss P. Meacock (July 10), supporting the thesis "Votes without Canvassing" claims to have come within 20 votes of the successful candidate in a GLC election for a "Westminster City ward" when herself polling 60 votes.

This is an unusual claim, particularly as I cannot find the ward or constituency in which Miss Meacock stood in either of the two last GLC elections. It would be interesting to know which it was. Be that as it may, the same formula was not successful in the election of this Council in 1974 when Miss Meacock then stood in the Millbank ward and received 27 votes. This was over 1,300 votes less than the two successful Labour candidates. We both canvassed. Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD MAY,  
Leader of the Opposition,  
City of Westminster,  
Westminster City Hall,  
Victoria Street, SW1.

## Helsinki summit meeting and détente

From Mrs Elizabeth Young  
Sir, Don't I remember that some years ago when the West agreed to go to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, it was on condition that talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions began shortly afterwards? The connection between détente and the reduction of military confrontation is as real today as it was then, which is why the "confidence building measures" have been included in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe documents. What now of the relationship of CSCE and MBFR—or has it been forgotten? The Soviet Union is getting the cooperation. Why are we not getting the disarmament? Yours, &c.  
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Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD BRIGINSHAW,  
House of Lords,  
July 28.

## European communists

From the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain  
Sir, Your editorial "European Communists" (July 19) purports to face up to a West European political development of major significance for the next decade and beyond but it seems to me finally fails to do so because it proceeds from myths and prejudices tradi-

## Appeals to the Privy Council

From Mr Benedict Birnberg and Mrs Gareth Peirce

Sir, We write urgently to you in respect of a number of questions raised by the dismissal on July 17 of an appeal from Singapore to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lord Diplock presiding.

As Privy Council Agents, we represented a man condemned to death for murder. We sought on his behalf to argue that the judges at his trial had erred in law in reaching their decision. But we were refused a hearing before the full Privy Council after only 15 minutes of argument, on the basis that no point of law was involved, only a possible question of error in the finding of facts.

Jury trial was abolished for most crimes in Singapore in 1959 and for murder in 1970. In lieu of a jury, such cases are heard by two High Court Judges (of whom there is a panel of only six), and the impression has grown among lawyers in Singapore that the task of any defendant in achieving acquittal has increased enormously in the face of an exceptionally limited number of judges who, by virtue of their constant exposure to criminal trials have inevitably become hardened and cynical. Convictions, in consequence, have substantially increased.

Our client, having no funds of his own, was represented by a court-appointed lawyer in Singapore. We are informed that his lawyer's previous experience was almost exclusively in conveyancing matters, that he had no experience of either defence or prosecution, and that the necessary cross-examination necessary to challenge in particular the forensic evidence in this case. It was this forensic evidence that we felt was possibly erroneous and in any event misinterpreted in legal terms by the trial judge. Our client appealed to the Court of Appeal in Singapore and was given, as is the practice, no chance to challenge the facts of his case.

Lawyers are frequently intensely concerned that appeals to higher courts in this country are governed by the finest and most arguable of distinctions, that of what is a question of fact, and what is a question of law. It is the latter alone that can qualify for further consideration and only then if it can be argued to be of general public importance.

In cases such as our client's, where the initial trial no longer carries the safeguards we in this

country regard as indispensable, of consideration by a lay jury and representation, if one's means do not guarantee it otherwise, of the most experienced and capable lawyers in the particular field at issue, we think it wrong on any reasoning that the long-stop provision available, of appeal outside that country to the Privy Council, should not give some means of an adequate airing of the issues in the case, term them how one will.

We have in this country rejected capital punishment as barbaric. It is not at the very least, and we ourselves would argue that we should go much further than the very least, essential that when considering a case where the known consequence is the death of the appellant, it should be treated with more care and more consideration than we have shown to our client? Does not any case with that final result warrant more than 15 minutes argument? Mr Justice Marshall said in the United States Supreme Court, case of *Furman v Georgia* in 1972, "Candor compels me to confess that I am not oblivious to the fact that this is a true case of life and death. While this fact cannot affect our ultimate decision, it necessitates that the decision be free from any possibility of error."

In Singapore, as in the small number of other Commonwealth countries from which there remains a right of appeal to the Privy Council, the death penalty is mandatory not only for murder but also for some lesser crimes. The death penalty has in recent years been passed frequently and we understand that the Privy Council has never been granted by the President to either men or women.

In this situation the Privy Council is the only life-line that exists. Yet we understand that in recent years no criminal appellant in Singapore has been granted leave to appeal by the Judicial Committee. Our client therefore goes to his probable death with only cursory consideration by three distinguished Law Lords and with apparently no similar feeling (if necessary) as in the American system of justice, that the decision should be free from any possibility of error.

Yours faithfully,  
BENEDICT BIRNBERG,  
GARETH PEIRCE,  
B. M. Birnberg & Co.,  
89 Borough High Street,  
London Bridge, SE1,  
July 25.

## MPs and constituencies

From Mr Christopher Mayhew  
Sir, The ability of leftist cliques to "sack" Labour MPs is comparatively unimportant: what matters far more is their ability to select and control them. This they have been doing with great effect for years past in scores of constituencies so that the political integrity of the Parliamentary Labour Party has been largely destroyed.

Moderate Labour MPs are much to blame. They should have united and fought back years ago—some of us urged—when there was still time to save the party. Now they can only split it, or leave it, or play the leftists game. Yours, etc.  
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,  
39 Wool Road,  
Wimbledon, SW20,  
July 26.

## Value of scrub to wildlife

From Mr Peter R. Morgan  
Sir, I notice in Lord Esher's letter (July 24) about conservation tasks for jobs for youths that he thinks one of their tasks should be the clearance of scrub.

At Ewell Technical College earlier this year a notice had been posted up by the college's branch of the Conservation Society which read, "Let the countryside breathe, remove unwanted scrub and trees from scrub areas and promote new wildlife."

These are just two examples I have come across in recent years of a rather irrational hatred of scrub. There seems to be a campaign to get rid of it and I cannot understand why. Scrub is simply an area of small trees, shrubs and other wild plants, and it is a superb habitat for birds and wild animals generally.

Wimbledon Common and Hampstead Heath have large areas of scrub and very interesting they are, too. The birds that live in scrub are not just crows and blackbirds but warblers, woodpeckers, yellow hammers, magpies, nightjays, and red-backed shrikes.

May I suggest that jobs for youths and the Conservation Society leave the scrub alone, wherever it is? Remember that scrub looking scrub is home for a great many wild creatures.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER R. MORGAN,  
48 Court Royal,  
Carlton Drive, SW15.

## Just living

From Mr Monja Danishefsky  
Sir, As if the human race has not enough troubles to bedevil it, we make things worse by continuing to warn each other of the fatal consequences of our everyday habits. Smoking gives us cancer; butter clogs our arteries; eggs ruin our livers; sweets rot our teeth; coffee gives us insomnia; brandy brings on heart attacks; sex drives us mad; no sex drives us madder—and so on.

Could we not rationalize the situation into one all embracing statement: *Just Living Kills You In The End*? A Government health warning to that effect could be made to appear, by law, on all birth certificates.

Yours faithfully,  
M. DANISHEFSKY,  
Tilford House Farm,  
Tilford,  
Farnham,  
Surrey.

## BUYING CHROME FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The decision of Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, to allow the British Steel Corporation to extend its interests in South Africa has caused argument within the Labour Party. It is natural that it should do so. Apartheid like Soviet communism is an abhorrent creed and the debate over whether a nation of liberal sympathies can reconcile on economic or political grounds trade with a country whose internal arrangements are repugnant to the majority of people must continue to be a live one.

The British Steel Corporation requires a secure supply of large chrome, a purified ore used in the production of stainless steel. It is to significantly expand the production facilities at Sheffield. As the result of Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the present Minister's predecessor, the Corporation has examined world wide chrome ore supplies to ascertain whether alternative supplies are available, given the maintenance of sanc-

tions against Rhodesia, once our principal supplier. They are, but in Russia, and neither the price nor the security of supply offered by that country meet the requirements of this country. Nor is the Russian regime any more liberal than the South African, though it discriminates against different groups. At a time when there is a world shortage of chrome ore the BSC was obliged to advise Mr Varley that there was no alternative to South Africa if the Sheffield expansion, and the jobs which go with it, were to be assured.

That is the industrial logic of the matter. The moral question remains unresolved. There are those who argue that any close contact with South Africa sustains its repugnant system of discrimination. Others say that it is better to work for reforms from within the system, though few of them would be ingenious enough to suggest that reform is their primary aim. Still others

maintain that morals and trade are separate estates, neither of which should impinge on the other. Indeed it is true that if we did not trade with countries which are tyrannically governed we should only have a modest and diminishing band of export partners.

No universally acceptable guidance can be given on the general matter of non-military trade with the Republic: by its nature it is a problem which must be solved by the individual conscience, not by collective fiat. There is obviously a clear duty on British companies to use their resources to pay fair wages to the black South African. A first step in that is to ensure that the wages and conditions of the African are at least consistent with the guidelines proposed by last year's Commons Committee. Subject to that Mr Varley is probably right to buy inexpensive chrome from a friendly tyranny rather than dear chrome from a hostile tyranny.

## MR CROSLAND'S REDUNDANT EXTRAVAGANCE

There have always been two main kinds of criticism of the Community Land Bill: that it is unnecessarily cumbersome means of accomplishing ends which could be attained more simply, and that in the process it enlarges the area of uncontrolled administrative discretion by public bodies too far. That is why the Bill has received such fierce criticism from such a variety of quarters. Some bodies, like the Town and Country Planning Association, have applauded both its aims and its basic machinery, but strongly attacked the illiberal tenor of its details; some voices in local government even Labour voices—have seemed less concerned about un-entertained official discretion, but much more so about the chaotic effect the upheaval might have on metropolitan finances.

After an exhausting progress a committee, the Bill awaits its report stage changed in many respects, and festooned with promises that ministers have made in principle but not yet found words for. These modifications have been welcomed in the planning professions, and the TCPA as just announced that it no longer has any major objections to the Bill. Almost at the same moment the Law Society has issued a detailed condemnation

of the Bill which, prepared with due legal deliberation, takes no account of the most recent actual and promised amendments. Though in the circumstances it is bound to fall rather flat, it is a scathing catalogue of the kind of things that ministers presumably thought they might get away with, and a reminder that a Bill conceived in such a frame of mind must be treated with suspicion at every stage.

The Government has stepped back on several matters of importance. The Bill as it stood threatened to take much of the process of planning effectively out of the realm of public debate. Local authorities would have been able to acquire almost any land compulsorily without giving any indication of what they meant to do with it. The Secretary of State would have been free to reject any plea for a public inquiry, even so far as could be seen if the private plot of an owner-occupier was in question. If an inquiry was held, the Secretary of State would have been able to disregard any objection "made on the ground that the acquisition is unnecessary or inexpedient."

Subject to scrutiny of the exact terms, these threats have apparently been lifted. In addition, the Government has relieved councils of the obligation to stock up enough land for all

developments envisaged for a decade ahead: now they would need only to look five years into the future. Hints have been dropped that the full rigour of the system will not be imposed for ten years or more in any case. The Ministers are still nervously themselves to decide how small they dare make the scrap of land for which a householder may claim special exemptions.

This is to the good, but of course it all refers only to one of the two batches of objections to the Bill. The other batch still has as much force as ever. The Government still proposes a drastic and expensive upheaval in local government (on money borrowed on the strength of highly speculative future profits) to achieve ends which could be achieved by quite minor legislation—or even without legislation at all. The profits created by planning permissions already return to the community, in great part. Local authorities already have considerable scope to assemble land wisely, many are well equipped to go into property speculation in a big way. Many more demonstrate it by their tardy and unimaginative use of the land that they do own. From this point of view, the Bill is as misconceived as ever.

## IBC advisory machinery

From the Secretary General of the Social Morality Council  
Sir, The moral censorship involved in Mrs Whitehouse's proposed broadcasting Council (The Times, July 21), like the political control involved in the proposals made from the opposite extreme by members of the Standing Conference on Broadcasting (The Times, June 28), could lead not to the reform of broadcasting but to its disruption.

Broadcasting, like other media of communication, is an art. Policy or it, even moral or political policy, cannot be made up by people from outside and simply be handed over to the practitioners to implement.

Contrary to what Mrs Whitehouse implies, the BBC and IBA are already accountable to the public through Parliament. To make them more accountable, by controlling more closely the new controllers would involve them in the business of production. They would become back-seat drivers, duplicating the work of broadcasters without their professional expertise but no less immune from political or moral prejudice.

There is certainly a case for a better equipped and more representative advisory service for broadcasting: a central body independent of the broadcasting authorities and of government but with sufficient

status and qualifications to be consulted by both. The case was spelled out in a Social Morality Council Report on the Future of Broadcasting (Eyre Methuen) 73. The members of such a consultative body would also have to work closely with producers. But they would be there not to control but to learn, to reflect and to draw conclusions. The latter would be accepted all the more readily by broadcasters who shared in the process of teaching them.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD OLIVER, Secretary General, The Social Morality Council,  
c/o 17 York House, W8,  
July 24.

## Left-handed

From Miss Gladys Gunn  
Sir, Your correspondence on left-handed violinists reminds me that in the twenties, when a pupil at a girls' school near Nairn, I played the violin in the school orchestra. My left-handed bowing, I was told, often caused "more damage than the bow work at Agincourt."

Late in life I found myself string quartet. Coincidentally, three of us were left-handed. Our sinister playing aroused no comment, and we are all alive today to tell the tale! Yours faithfully,  
GLADYS GUNN,  
Palace Court Hotel,  
Bournemouth,  
July 19.

## Boys in girls' schools

From Miss M. Oakeley  
Sir, As Head of one of the girls' schools which admits boys to its sixth form, may I suggest that more boys take advantage of the excellent facilities offered in all girls' schools? Not for them the large dormitories, the fagging or even beatings! They have all the advantages of modern buildings, and single rooms in which to study, besides being able to enjoy cookery classes and to have a wide choice of female companionship.

Yours truly,  
M. OAKELEY, Headmistress,  
St Felix School,  
Southwold,  
Suffolk.





## COURT CIRCULAR

### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 28: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Hon. Mary Morris, Mr. William Heselden and Captain Peter Fletcher, left London in the Royal Train this evening for Doncaster.

The Duke of Edinburgh attended the afternoon session of the joint Royal Institute of British Architects and Civic Trust Conference "The Continuing Heritage" at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank.

Captain Ian Walden, RM, was in attendance. The Prince of Wales this evening played in the Royal Naval Polo Team at the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, as Patron of the Conference, attended the International Conference of the Joint Council for the Education of Handicapped Children at the University of Kent, Canterbury.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Kent (the Lord Astor of Hever).

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, as Patron of the Conference, attended the International Conference of the Joint Council for the Education of Handicapped Children at the University of Kent, Canterbury.

Miss Victoria Legge Bourke was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a gala charity ball in aid of the Stars Organization for Spastics and the Variety Club of Great Britain at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on September 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cameron Watt today celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage, at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

**Birthdays today**  
Professor Sir George Cadan, 79; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Cazalet, 76; the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, 80; Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Ervine-Andrews, VC, 64; Mr. J. Grimond, MP, 62; General Sir Sidney Kirkman, 80; the Marquess of Normandy, 63; Sir Eric Richey, 78; Miss M. J. Sargeant, 72; Lord Justice of Appeal, 64; Lord Sinclair of Cleve, 82; Sir Arnold Westwood, 51.

**Today's engagements**  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Doncaster, Rotham, Barnsley and Sheffield, 9.35.

The Duke of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, accepts, on behalf of the regiment, the freedom of Llanelli, 12. Later takes salute, Cardiff Searchlight Tattoo, 8. The Duke of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duchess, takes salute, Royal Tournament, Earl's Court, 7.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits British Library of Tape Records for Hospital Patients, 12.30. The Duke of Devonshire, as Patron of the Renaissance Art, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 10.9.

Lunch-hour dialogue, Miss Judith Deane with the Rev. Joseph McCulloch, St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr. C. A. J. Brighman and Miss E. J. de Beyer. The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of the late Sir John and Lady Brighman, of 45 Parkside, Knightsbridge, SW1, and Elisabeth, younger daughter of Jonker and Frouwe de Beyer, of Velp, Holland.

Mr. P. B. Brown and Miss J. E. Yates. The engagement is announced between Piers Barnabas Brown, younger son of Sir Humphrey Brown and the late Lady Brown, of Beckbury Hall, Beckbury, Shropshire, and Janet Elisabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. George W. Yates and Mrs. Sally R. Yates, of 40 Brookfield Crescent, Kenton, Harrow.

Mr. I. D. G. Cuthbertson and Miss J. C. Fitt. The engagement is announced between Iain Cuthbertson, BSc, LDC, son of Mr. G. A. Cuthbertson, of 35 York Terrace East, London, N.W.1, and Victoria, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitt, of Lavey, Spain.

Mr. D. B. Garrod and Miss J. E. Brooke. The marriage will take place shortly between Davidson Bruce, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Garrod, of Hayes Road, Wigton, Leicester, and Jacqueline, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. Z. Brooke, of Larnfield, Urston, Manchester.

Mr. A. O'Brien and Miss J. V. Camela. The marriage has been arranged and will take place in Manhattan on September 14 between Tony, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. O'Brien, of Rowhurst Wood, Catherham, Surrey, and Joan Camela, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Camela, of Forest Hills, New York.

Mr. C. A. Pigott and Miss A. C. Dickson. The engagement is announced between Charles Anthony Pigott, MA (Hons, Edin), son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Pigott, of Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire, and Anne Catherine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickson, of Clarks, Renfrewshire.

Mr. A. Saunders and Miss F. Hall. The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Saunders, of Wembley Manor School, Middlesex, and Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robin Hall, of Silchester Road, Glenageary, co. Dublin.

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## Interpolations in the comedies of Aristophanes seen as the old joker's own work

### Classicists' package tour of Parnassus

From Philip Howard Oxford

The Greek and Roman societies, and the other learned bodies devoted to the classics, arranged in Oxford yesterday for their triennial congress and colloquium. For the rest of the week the university will buzz with contributions from the choice and master classicists of the world on subjects as varied as ancient Athenian politics, the latest archaeological digs, and the most fashionable new interpretations of muddy old texts.

Professor Kenneth Dover, of St. Andrews University, launched the week's package tour to Parnassus last night with a paper on ancient interpolation in Aristophanes. His scholarly and imaginative reconstruction of what was actually written until it was transformed into the text we have today, he said, is a masterpiece of the modern scholar's art.

A few conjectural ancient interpolations exist, he said, but they are not likely to be restored to the text. A few conjectural ancient interpolations exist, he said, but they are not likely to be restored to the text.

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polation sprang directly from variants written by Aristophanes himself. Most authors, after all, rewrite their works as long as they are allowed to go on doing so. Modern processes of printing and publishing, and in particular the cold reception given by publishers to the admirable idea that occurs to the author while he is correcting the page proofs, reduce his chances today.

The two greatest stylistic alterations in Aristophanes, Professor Dover demonstrated, are not interpolations but the genuine messenger's speech in *The Archareus* and the wedding song at the end of *Peace* can be explained as interpolations, as parody of some specific tragedy, driven out of the text and the wedding song at the end of *Peace* can be explained as interpolations, as parody of some specific tragedy, driven out of the text.

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## Rothschild lion vases reach healthy prices

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent  
Two pairs of richly enamelled lion vase vases, almost 5ft high and surrounded by lions, were sold by Mr. Edmund Rothschild at Christie's yesterday for £9,975 and £7,140. The prices are healthy. Christie's were estimating £6,000 to £10,000 on each pair.

He had also sent for sale two lion vase fish bowls about 2ft diameter. They made £2,100 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and £2,520 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500).

The sale of oriental ceramics and art saw prices generally in line with expectations. A startling exception was a group of books and periodicals, mostly scholarly works, of interest solely to Chinese art collectors, which attracted intense competition.

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Eric Wigham on  
the Employment  
Protection Bill,  
page 17

### Britain's steel and coal industries to get £74m cash injection from Europe

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's steel and coal industries are to receive cash injections from Europe, totalling more than £74m. They include funds to support new investment and grants to alleviate the effects of redundancies.

An agreement of this latest package of cash for the steel industry, under which the British Steel Corporation will receive three loans totalling £60m, was made yesterday by the European Commission.

It came on the eve of the annual meeting between the ECSC and the TUC Steel Industry Committee, when the corporation almost certainly will spell out the need for accelerated redundancies to reduce its cash outflow and the huge losses now in prospect.

The state steel undertaking is being an estimated £5m a week and is having to borrow to meet its wages bill. Its chairman, Sir Monty Finniston, has reportedly given steel industry union leaders advance warning that it may want to suspend the guaranteed minimum wage arrangements which protect the jobs and pay of around 170,000 employees.

The ECSC also estimates that

it will need about £75m in loans to safeguard modernization schemes in the present financial year, considerably more than previous government estimates, and it seems likely that the corporation will seek further cash aid from the European Community in relation both to funds for new investment and assisting steelworkers made redundant in the short term, and as a result of its long-term development policy.

A further £35m in loans will go towards the first stage of a scheme to replace coke ovens at the corporation's plant at Port Talbot in south Wales, creating 45 new jobs. A specially reduced rate of interest will apply to the first £250,000 of the loan. Current interest rates on ECSC loans are 8.5 per cent, but the precise terms have still to be finalized.

Private sector steel company Templeborough Rolling Mills has secured a £700,000 loan for partial finance of two additional rolling stands and a new coil handling plant at its Rotherham plant. Another private sector company, Spurner Steel and Alloys at Newcastle upon Tyne, will receive £800,000 in loans to help finance the

installation of a modern mill for rolling stainless steel plate. Under the latest aid package for the steel and coal industries, the European authorities will pour £72.1m worth of loans into Britain topped up with a further £2.3m in grants. This will support modernization, creation of new jobs, alleviation of effects of plant closures and provide funds for new mining research.

The Community is lending £25m to the corporation to support the installation of a new stainless steel making complex at Tinsley Park, Sheffield.

The ECSC is also to receive grants of £213,600 for 776 people affected by the closure of open-hearth steelmaking at its Clydesdale works, with a further £115,300 of grant earmarked for assisting 226 workers displaced by the closure of its hermitic ore mine at Glamorgan.

The National Coal Board has secured a grant of nearly £2m spread over three years to support three programmes of technical research in the mining industry.

It has also obtained two loans totalling £10.6m for development and modernization

### Foreign car sales up by 19.4 pc in a year

By Clifford Webb

Imported cars are doing even better in the British market than their present 30 per cent share would seem to indicate. Import sales have risen by 19.4 per cent since June 1974, while British sales have dropped 22 per cent in the same period.

In a new analysis of the car market Mr. Ronald Sewell, motor industry consultant, says that from April to June, only four of the 25 listed British cars had increased sales by comparison with the second quarter of last year.

Two of these are new models, the Ford Escort and the Vauxhall Chevette, and two are specialist vehicles in short supply—the Range-Rover and Rolls-Royce.

Against this dismal performance by domestic manufacturers, the 51 imported models showed a 19.4 per cent increase in sales since 1974. Only nine of them are new models.

Mr. Sewell says: "Almost half of the imported models have achieved increased sales during a period when most British models were really struggling, and when total sales fell by 11.5 per cent."

Another highly significant trend is that small car sales in the second quarter of this year accounted for 39 per cent of the market compared with 32.9 per cent in the last quarter of 1974, and 32.1 per cent in the second quarter of that year.

As a direct result the Ford Escort supplanted the Cortina, the most popular selling car in Britain, while medium car sales fell by nearly 25 per cent.

Mr. Sewell says it is clear that the two new trends which have emerged this year are likely to continue.

The first and most significant is the steadily declining sales of all popular British models except the small cars, which are being bought by their foreign counterparts. The second is the great popularity of the 1100 to 1600 cc range in the present conditions.

Referring to the shrinkage of the total British new car market, Mr. Sewell points out that while registrations in the first quarter of this year were 4.3 per cent compared with the same period a year, the second quarter saw a down turn of 11.3 per cent.

Total registrations for the second quarter were not expected to rise above 300,000 because of the January-February sales boom. They reached 299,165, which Mr. Sewell says is in line with the forecast made at the beginning of the year of 1.1 million total sales for 1975.

In recent weeks some manufacturers have suggested that this year's reduced figures will prove optimistic. They fear a further sharp fall later in the year could see sales below a million for the first time since 1962.

Parliamentary Report, page 6

### Washington sceptical about value of holding economic summit talks

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, July 28

Administration officials here are extremely sceptical about the value of a summit meeting between the government leaders of the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Japan, to discuss international economic issues.

The officials say such a meeting could produce very little of importance, despite President Ford's remark in Bonn that he and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, "agreed that it is vitally important that our economic policies be integrated."

The summit meeting is being proposed by President Giscard d'Estaing of France with the full backing of Herr Schmidt. President Ford has not yet agreed to officials' proposals.

Officials here admit that such a conference could possibly be of some political benefit to Mr. Ford, but it would not produce substantive or meaningful results.

The scepticism is based on deep suspicions of the motives of the French and the Germans in calling for this meeting.

The French demand for a return to fixed exchange rates is seen in some top Administration quarters here as nothing more than an attempt by them to ensure that their currency is pegged at a favourable rate against the dollar, so that their export industries benefit.

The Germans are said to want the United States government to agree to a much more stimulative domestic policy thus providing a large and profitable American market for their exports.

There seems now to be a little willingness in Washington on the part of officials to listen to the European arguments. Officials are convinced that the dollar will gain in strength, that American inflation is abating and that the economy is moving ahead.

They believe, as Mr. William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, said last week, "That countries must accept the basic responsibility for their own economies."

Finally, the officials are certain that any summit talks would centre on the management of exchange rates they

suggest that there is no point to a meeting where French and United States views appear to be irreconcilable. The Americans are opposed to any form of fixed exchange rate system for the dollar. The French view was made clear today in an interview with President Giscard d'Estaing in *The New York Times*.

M. Giscard said: "The atmosphere of economic disorder in the West, the widespread uncertainty of economic forecasts, the lack of confidence among the public, all this is linked to continue instability of exchange rates."

He declared that for these reasons the question of fixed or floating rates was basically a political, rather than a purely technical one and had to be discussed at a summit.

He said this "crisis" as being resolved only by some form of fixed exchange rate system, possibly supported by regular top level meetings between leaders of the United States, France, West Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom.

He said that any summit talks would centre on the management of exchange rates they

### Healey hint of Europe float move discounted

By Tim Congdon

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, hinted at the weekend in an interview with the French newspaper, *Le Figaro*, that Britain might consider joining the European currency float at some future date.

But official sources in London expressed considerable scepticism at the likelihood of an early move to join the float. It is understood that the Government is certainly not considering any such move in the next year or so.

Indeed, Mr Healey referred in the interview to the differences in inflation rates between members of the European Economic Community, and said that a commitment to participate in the float would be unwise unless there was greater convergence of economic policies.

He also pointed out that other European countries might feel reluctant to accept Britain in the float at present, because it would increase their international responsibilities.

The Government is, however, believed to be concerned at a further downward float in the value of the pound. The focus of its anxiety is not the exchange rate between the pound and the European currencies in the float, but the exchange rate between the pound and the dollar.

The dollar rate is particularly sensitive because it affects the relative attractiveness of London and New York as financial centres. The increase in minimum lending rate last week was a response to an official attempt to tighten conditions in London financial markets and keep interest rates competitive.

But opinion among Treasury officials is generally opposed to any return to fixed exchange rates in the short term. Although the Government's attitude towards exchange rates may have changed recently, the tendency in official circles and in financial markets yesterday was to dismiss Mr Healey's remarks to *Le Figaro* as a diplomatic ploy.

### £4.9m Stone-Platt bid for Ernest Scragg

By Margaret Walters  
Stone-Platt Industries, the textile machinery and engineering group, is making an agreed £4.9m bid for Manchester textile machinery manufacturer Ernest Scragg.

The deal came as a surprise in the *Stock Exchange*, where Stone-Platt shares fell 5p to 10p on news of the all-equity offer, which values Scragg at 10p a share against Friday's close of 8 1/2p.

In a joint statement, the two firms described the activities of their companies as "complementary". Stone-Platt, a London-based textile machinery group, and Scragg, a Manchester-based textile machinery manufacturer, have been producing textile machinery for many years.

Both have a high proportion of sales overseas. In 1974, 62 per cent of Stone-Platt's sales were overseas, as were nearly 90 per cent of Scragg's.

But Stone-Platt is far less dependent on the vagaries of the textile cycle. The 1974 accounts show that textile machinery accounted for just 43 per cent

of its total sales, and £4.9m of its £9.8m pre-interest profit.

Both groups evidently feel this spread of interests will help to balance the often severe fluctuations in Scragg's trading. Scragg's pre-tax profits, which were as high as £6m at the height of the Crompton boom, collapsed from £1.8m to a loss of £600,000 in the opening six months of this financial year, and although the final part of the year will show a profit it is not expected to offset the losses already incurred.

There was no final dividend payout for shareholders last year—when the recession in the textile industry began to bite—and none at the interim stage.

Stone-Platt revealed yesterday that its interim results, to be published in September, will show pre-tax of at least £4m, compared with £2.7m for the same period last year.

The merger proposals, which hinge on the deal not being referred to the Monopolies Commission, include the maintenance of Scragg as a separate division.

Financial Editor, and How the Glory Faded, page 17

### Liquidator for Fidelity Life

A provisional liquidator was appointed yesterday for Fidelity Life Assurance, a subsidiary of a United States company with 13,000 policyholders and funds of £10m in Britain, because of its inability to meet its obligations to the Department of Trade demands to increase assets by £750,000.

Mr Roger Doughty, a non-executive director of Fidelity, said yesterday that the company's problems centred around a film deposit placed with London & County Securities, which failed yesterday to pay out for shareholders last year, and for which it had a receipt.

However, the company did not receive any benefit from the City Lifeboat, headed by the Bank of England, which was launched to rescue depositors because the deposit was then classed as a medium-term loan, Mr Doughty said.

Fidelity's American parent, Fidelity Corporation of Richmond, Virginia, then negated its obligations to guarantee Fidelity Life policyholders, partly because of the actions of the Bank of England.

In addition to the London and County money, Fidelity has £250,000 deposited with Guardian Properties, which is in liquidation, and £615,000 of commercial properties, part of which are of doubtful security.

Mr Doughty, who is chairman and managing director of London Wall Unit Trust Group, said these investments had been made without the approval of the board.

However, the remainder of the investments, including £4m in safe and Mr Doughty considered that liabilities were more than 90 per cent covered.

### Record deficit of \$44,212m in US budget

Washington, July 28—America had its biggest ever federal budget deficit in the year ending June 30, the United States Treasury reported today. It totalled \$44,212m (\$20,100m).

The deficit this year will exceed \$60,000m according to new official estimates.

The record deficit compared to one of \$3,460m in the previous year. The final figures are about \$1,600m above the estimates made by the Administration only a couple of months ago.

Estimating the size of federal deficits has become an almost meaningless exercise.

Last autumn, for example, the Administration was still estimating the 1975 deficit at under \$10,000m and to-day's \$60,000m deficit estimate for the current year more accurately reflects the reality.

Mr James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said today that Congress had to act on President Ford's proposed budget cuts before it went on holiday at the end of this week. Failure to do so could increase the present budget deficit to about \$61,300m.

Congress is unlikely to make the cuts and will probably strive to push through a large number of costly social welfare and unemployment assistance bills when it returns in September.

President Ford is determined to hold the deficit to \$60,000m and confrontations over spending are certain between the President and Congress.

### Wilson imports warning clarified

By David Blake in London and Peter Norman in Bonn

"Anti-dumping" measures to protect the United Kingdom's balance of payments and jobs may be considered if countries such as Japan and the United States do not reflate, Whitehall's officials said yesterday.

They were clarifying statements made by Mr Wilson in an interview with *Time* magazine in which he said that, unless the world begins to move out of its recession, the Government would "sit back and watch a remorseless increase in unemployment."

The Prime Minister stressed that Britain opposed import controls; but his remarks are a warning of what could happen if action is not taken soon to deal with the current world economic crisis.

The whole question of further recession and indeed world economic problems generally, is likely to play a major role at a

lunch to be given by Mr Wilson on Thursday in Helsinki. This will be attended by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, President Ford of the United States and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

There seems to have been a significant change of mood in the Western world in the past two months, as realization has grown that the long-awaited upturn in the economies of the industrialized countries has not yet materialized.

The meeting will provide the leaders of the countries involved with the chance to show that they are trying to act to remedy the problems, and are well on the way to dealing with what is now the deepest and longest recession in postwar history.

The Germans in particular, however, want to achieve something more concrete than boosting confidence and reassuring the public that things will work out alright in the end.

They are hoping to use the meeting in Helsinki as a launch-

ing pad for their idea of getting much closer international co-operation in dealing with economic problems, with what would amount in effect to a "hot line" between major economic capitals of the world.

The Helsinki meeting takes place against a background of stalemate in repeated efforts to sort out the row over the future of the world monetary system, with France and the US taking diametrically opposed views on the role of fixed parities in the monetary system.

Some movement to break this deadlock, which has been going on for many months, might conceivably emerge at a meeting of EEC finance ministers, which has been called for late August and which will be held in Italy. In London, however, there is scepticism about the worth of this meeting, which seems to have emerged from recent talks between the French and German finance ministers.

French await reflation, page 17

### Bird in the hand' choice or Leyland

By Our Financial Staff

British Leyland shareholders faced the choice of a "bird in the hand or a ride on a roller" in choosing between acceptance of the government's scheme bid and trying to force a company into liquidation, Mr George Dillon, QC, said in the High Court.

Mr Dillon, appearing for the company in presenting a petition to the Chancery Division for sanction of a Scheme of arrangement which effectively emits a state take-over, said Leyland had estimated that shareholders would receive nothing in the event of liquidation, whereas the Government was offering 10p cash for those who chose to take up the offer.

Comparisons with the Rolls-Royce situation, where uninsured creditors and shareholders did better than anticipated when the company was taken into liquidation were tenuous, he declared.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

### Hanson's \$35m textile acquisition

By Christopher Wilkins

Hanson Trust has reached agreement in principle to buy the specialty textile business in the United States of Indian Head, the 90 per cent-owned American subsidiary of the Dutch group, Thyssen-Bornemisza.

The price which has been agreed is \$35m (£16m), which Hanson is financing through medium term bank loans in the United States. The deal marks a further stage in Hanson's rapid growth through acquisition in the United States stemming back to 1972.

In the first half of this year Hanson earned 54 per cent of its profits in the United States.

The purchase will also mark Hanson's first venture into the textile industry. The business, being acquired specializes in industrial textiles, such as netting and carpet backing, and other products like lace and needlework materials.

Last year it had a turnover of \$170m (about £78m) and made a profit of \$6m (£2.75m).

Financial Editor, page 17

### Greeting cards 'threatened by higher postal rates'

Patricia Tisdall

A warning that jobs in the greeting card industry would be jeopardised by the proposed higher postal rates was made yesterday by members of the Greeting Card and Calendar Association.

The Association approached the Post Office in January to ask for a special rate for Christmas cards posted early. But it has been told that no special rate is likely.

The industry had Christmas card sales of 992 million worth £41m in 1974, but of these only 750 million cards were actually posted. This, says the GCCA,

### Oil stockpiles pact

Paris, July 28—Leading industrial nations today agreed in principle to increase their emergency oil stocks to 70 days' supply from 60 from January 1, according to informed sources here.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of the International Energy Agency.

Indicates that large numbers of cards were delivered by hand and lost by postal traffic.

Already this year it was estimated that sales by publishers had declined by 15 to 25 per cent. "The proposed new postal charges of 8p for the 7p first-class rate and 6p instead of 5p for the second-class rate would be folly," said Mr David Benson, Vice-chairman of the association.

Many small businesses already finding it difficult to survive in the present economic climate relied heavily on Christmas card sales to boost their livelihood.

### How the markets moved

The Times index: 124.75 + 1.66  
The FT index 294.5 + 7.8

THE POUND			
	Bank buys	Bank sells	
Australia \$	1.72	1.67	
Austria Sch	39.50	37.50	
Belgium Fr	88.00	85.25	
Canada \$	2.29	2.24	
Denmark Kr	13.00	12.60	
Finland Mk	8.25	8.00	
France Fr	9.60	9.30	
Germany DM	5.65	5.45	
Greece Dr	70.75	68.50	
Hongkong \$	11.25	10.85	
Italy Lr	155.00	150.00	
Japan Yn	675.00	650.00	
Netherlands Gld	5.80	5.60	
Norway Kr	11.85	11.50	
Portugal Esc	57.00	55.00	
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.77	
Spain Pes	128.00	123.00	
Sweden Kr	9.40	9.10	
Switzerland Fr	5.95	5.75	
US \$	2.22	2.17	
Yugoslavia Dr	39.00	37.00	

Notes: For bank rates only, as supplied by Reuters. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

### CBI wants pay curb strike costs to be recoverable

By Malcolm Brown

Industrial leaders want the Price Code amended so that the cost of strikes resulting from employers resisting pay claims or increases in excess of £6 should be recoverable.

In a memorandum to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, the Confederation of British Industry says such costs should be deemed "allowable" under the Price Code and should become recoverable in future prices. "If not when the market and competition permit."

The memorandum, embodying the CBI's comments on the Price Code consultative document issued earlier this month by Mrs Williams, was delivered to the Minister shortly after he employed her both her and Mr Michael Foot, the Secretary of State for Employment, to press for changes in the pay policy.

After the meeting, during which the employers' representatives asked for a change in the present notification procedure and

for government-issued guidelines on the policy, a CBI spokesman said the delegation felt there had been a mood of understanding in the talks.

"For the first time I think we felt that they did see the force of our arguments on the question of guidance," he said.

Industrialists are, however, under no illusions that this atmosphere of understanding will necessarily be translated into action.

In its memorandum to Mrs Williams, the CBI states plainly that it still holds the view that the government should take statutory powers to prevent pay increases in excess of the limits set out in the White Paper.

"These powers should apply both to employers and employees and include the compulsory notification to government of proposed and actual pay settlements. Without such powers we believe that the government's policy will have less chance of succeeding," the spokesman said.

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## Clothing workers fear for their jobs as M & S cuts stock levels 10 pc

By Peter Hill

Further redundancies are being made in Britain's hosiery and knitwear industry, with increased short-time working and lay-offs expected as a result of the decision by Marks & Spencer to reduce stock levels by 10 per cent.

Yesterday one of the retail group's major suppliers, N. Corah, of Leicester (in which M & S has a stake through its pension fund) announced that 25 workers were to be made redundant.

The cutbacks will affect Corah's plants in various parts of the country and, according to a spokesman, were largely influenced by a sustained efficiency improvement programme involving introduction of new machinery over the past few months.

Trade union leaders are becoming increasingly concerned at the threat to job prospects in the hard-pressed knitwear industry and the biggest union, the Hosiery and Knitwear Workers Union, gave last week's

government aid package for the textile industry only a qualified welcome.

Only last week Bentley Engineering, the specialist knitwear machinery manufacturing company, announced that 130 workers were to be made redundant. Another Sear's Engineering group, announced that 130 workers were to be made redundant.

In a statement Mr Harold Gibson, secretary of the hosiery workers' union, said that in the first three months of this year 7,000 jobs had been lost in the industry. He gave a warning that unless the Government took a tougher line on imports, up to 25 per cent of the industry's workforce could be on the dole by the end of this year.

In the Leicester area unemployment was now at 5.2 per cent compared with a national average of 4.7 per cent. He said that without government action unemployment and short-time working would continue to worsen.

## Chamber says pay rebels should lose social benefits

By Ronald Kershaw  
Northern Industrial Correspondent

"Employees who strike to obtain more than the £6 a week pay increase permitted by the Government should have social security withdrawn. It was wrong for the Government to subsidize strike action against its own policy, the Association of Yorkshire and Humberside Chambers of Commerce declared yesterday.

The association said the Government had made it clear in its White Paper that the £6 limit was a ceiling, and that some industries might not be able to afford that amount. Statements recently by trade union leaders indicated that they ignored this, and would be pressing for £6, whatever the circumstances.

"The chambers in Yorkshire wish to make it clear that for many industries £6 will be an enormous burden on costs and will be inflationary", it stated.

The chambers also believed the present pay curbs would work only if they were part of larger-term planning over the next three to four years, and they would like to see a more detailed announcement of government intentions beyond the immediate 12 months.

Private industry recognized that it had to cut back to survive; it now looked to the public authorities to face reality in the same way. Some machinery had to be found—and quickly—to penalize those who ignored this, and would be pressing for £6, whatever the circumstances.

## 5,208 bankruptcies last year

Last year's bankruptcy figures were easily the highest for the decade, with an increase from 3,380 in 1973 to 5,208 in the number of receiving and administration orders made. Of those 1,017 related to the construction industry, 874 to retailing and 221 to financial, business and professional services.

In one case there were estimated liabilities of £1.79m, in five others the estimated liabilities were over £500,000. The report, which is compiled by the Department of Trade, covers the insolvency of individuals only, and not that of limited companies.

## Cloud over future of Clyde order for drillship

By Our Industrial Correspondent

One of three highly complex and costly oil drillships ordered from Scott Lithgow, the lower Clyde shipbuilders may be postponed, and possibly cancelled because of growing world overcapacity for this type of vessel.

Discussions are taking place with the owners, Pacific Norse Shipping & Associates, on the future of one of two ships ordered by the joint American and Norwegian partnership 10 months ago at a total cost of £50m.

A spokesman for Scott Lithgow last night confirmed that a questionmark hung over the future of the contract, but said that the possibility of cancellation had not yet arisen.

"There is a possibility of postponement of the second of the two ships because of the need to secure new chartering arrangements", he said.

But there is no immediate threat to job prospects since both ships are not scheduled for delivery until 1977-78. The company is building the first of the series of three dynamically positioning drillships ordered by Ben-Odeco, a company set up by Ben Line and Ocean Drilling.

Entry into this field of oil construction marked an important development by British interests into a highly specialized field.

## Wine sales only marginally lower despite Budget

Despite gloomy, post-Budget predictions, the wine industry reports relatively buoyant sales.

According to figures published yesterday by the Wine and Spirit Association, clearances in May fell by only 2.9 per cent over the same month last year which brings the total for the first five months to 3.8 per cent down. This compares with fears, based on earlier results of a drop of 15 per cent or more in sales.

"The picture is heartening", Mr David Rutherford, chairman of the association, states. "If we can continue the volume of business to the end of the year on an overall level with 1974 we shall do well."

Figures, however, show big decreases in wine from certain areas, particularly Cyprus and South Africa. Wine specialists partly blame a 19.4 per cent reduction in imports from Cyprus during the first quarter on the domestic political situation there.

## Dr Samuelson joins economists' lobby for easier Fed policies

From Frank Vogl  
Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, July 28

Dr Paul Samuelson, Nobel Prize winner and Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the latest of a growing number of distinguished United States economists to call on the Federal Reserve Board to ease its monetary policies.

He has also called for additional fiscal stimulus for the sluggish economy.

These views, similar to those expressed last week by six economists as Mr Andrew Brimmer and Professor Otto Eckstein of Harvard, and the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr Walter Heller and Dr Gardner Ackley, are important because they are coming to shape the economic policies of Democratic Party politicians in Congress.

Their recommendation could spark a major confrontation in the months ahead between these politicians, and the Federal Reserve Board and the Administration.

Supported by the academics the Democrats look set to demand an extension of the one-year tax cut passed by Congress earlier this year and for a substantial expansion of the money supply.

Last week the Democrats consulted a number of top economists in preparation for their campaign, and the degree of their success will undoubtedly have a big impact on the future shape of the economy.

Dr Samuelson suggested at a meeting of Congress's Joint Economic Committee that the money supply should expand by 7 per cent to 10 per cent to ensure a significant reduction in unemployment.

Such leading Democratic Party congressmen as Mr Henry Reuss, Mr William Proxmire and Senator Hubert Humphrey now argue that there is so much slack in the economy (unemployment at 9 per cent, industrial capacity utilisation below 70 per cent) that a substantial increase in the money supply could stimulate production and employment without rekindling inflation.

Dr Heller told Democratic Party leaders last week that an extended tax cut and easier Fed policies were essential to ensure an economic recovery, and he called recent tightening of Fed policies "an ominous cloud on the horizon".

In a rare display of coordination all the Democrats on the House Banking Committee worked closely at a hearing last week to force Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to state what impact on inflation, gross national product, employment and interest rates, his policy of 5 to 7 per cent money supply growth would have.

Dr Burns refused to answer the barrage of questions, suggesting at one point that he had no forecasts, then saying that predictions tended to be inaccurate and finally that he was sure committee members would not be able to keep secret any confidential forecasts by his staff.

He also said that his answers would only confuse the public and that the less the Fed said about its plans and predictions the better.

These answers infuriated the congressmen, and in the months ahead they intend to step up their attack and force the Fed to comply with the Democrats' desire for easier monetary policies.

Dr Burns argues that any easing in policies now will unleash a new and most damaging wave of inflation.

Dr Burns's views accurately mirror those of the Ford Administration that inflation today is a greater danger than the continuation of record high unemployment.

The Democrats tend to reject this view at the moment. Supporting the Administration's view is the latest forecast by Chase Econometric Associates, which suggests that the high June consumer price index rise of 0.8 per cent merely indicates that the short period of reduced inflation levels is over.

It forecasts that the second half of the year will see inflation rates in the 7 to 8 per cent range—almost double the rate of the first six months of this year.

## Verdict on UK airlines due today

By Our Air Correspondent

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is expected to announce in the Commons today his policy for the future of the British airline industry.

The policy has been based on guidance drawn up by a group of civil servants in his ministry, who have presented him with a series of options concerning the future of the state-owned and private enterprise sectors of the industry.

Over the past few days, Mr Shore has called the chief officers of most of the major British airlines in to see him. He has listened to their views on how the industry should be organized, but has let slip little of what his own future policy will be.

The management of British Caledonian, the major private enterprise airline, remains deeply worried that the minister on political grounds will emasculate its operations that the state-owned British Airways will be able to take over.

Bcal have proposed to the minister that the Government should take a minority shareholding in the airline. The industry is also waiting with great interest to see whether Mr Shore gives Laker Airways permission to go ahead with its Skytrain cheap transatlantic service.

## Government posts attract office staff

By Patricia Tisdall

Although demand for office staff has eased, the number of vacancies for qualified personnel still outnumbers applicants by six to one. This is one of the findings of the latest survey by the Alfred Marks Bureau.

It showed that the new salary scales together with secure employment conditions have brought a new attraction to the Government as an employer of office staff. As a result, some non-unionized industries have no vacancies at present for secretarial staff.

This is a radical change from a few years ago. When the company carried out an attitude survey of "job attraction" in 1968, out of 18 categories of employers, the Government came bottom of the popularity poll.

The survey, which covers the three-month period to the end of May, also reveals a slackening in office salary increases generally. The all-age, all-category average salary in central London rose by £1.50 during April the average salary in central London paid to office staff stood at £35.25 which was an increase of 2.7 per cent on the previous year.

During April the average salary in central London paid to office staff stood at £35.25 which was an increase of 2.7 per cent on the previous year. This was made for cost-of-living increases, office staff in central London gained a real improvement of 1.6 per cent over 1974.

## Goodyear study suggests airships to ferry cargo

By Arthur Reed

A study conducted by the Goodyear Aerospace Corporation for the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration has proposed two enormous airships—one of them to be powered by ten helicopters. Each would be able to lift three times as much cargo as a jumbo jet.

The biggest airship proposed would be 1,600 ft long and would obtain lift from 40 million cubic feet of helium, or nearly 200 times more than that carried by the Goodyear airship Europa, which is at present based in southern England. It would be powered by 16 turbo-prop engines.

The second craft would be 710 ft long. Power would come from ten Sikorsky CH-53E helicopters, five of which would be "hooked" on to each side. One

pilot would fly all ten from connected controls. Speed of both airships would be around 150 miles an hour, which means that they could cross the United States in under 24 hours carrying huge cargoes, such as nuclear reactors, or heavy construction equipment.

Goodyear's study concluded that airships offer far better performance than other forms of transport when range, endurance and fuel economy are the dominant factors. Airships could operate from remote areas, and spend long periods in the air.

It also recommended the use of small airships as passenger and cargo carriers between airports, and a modified version of the airships flown by the United States Navy 20 years ago.

## Italian unions seek more details of Pirelli shake-up

From John Earle  
Rome, July 28

Trade union leaders today asked officials of Industrie Pirelli for more information concerning the Italian rubber and cable manufacturer's 270,000 lire (£19m) recovery plan, first submitted to them a week ago.

At the meeting of the two sides the unions laid down certain points beyond which they would not go in future negotiations, according to Pirelli sources here.

These include the maintenance of job levels in the North; development of new jobs in the Mezzogiorno; principles

in the organization of work and the need to step up research. The mobility of labour was also discussed.

The plan intends to reverse Industrie Pirelli's loss-making record of recent years, by streamlining output so that each plant specializes in the manufacture of one particular class of machinery.

In view of the preliminary nature of today's talks, Signor Leopoldo Pirelli, the chairman, was not present. However, the company was represented by Signor Filiberto Patini, joint managing director. A further meeting has been set for September 5.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Helping the small trader to make VAT payments

From Mr K. Shouls

Sir, In his recent letter (July 24), Jack Morrish, general secretary of the Customs and Excise group, wrote at great length about the £40 million VAT loss. He identifies tax evasion as the main cause of this 13 per cent shortfall on estimated VAT income, and goes on to demand additional staff to administer the tax.

Mr Morrish has got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Given that there is always a minority of dishonest people in any situation, it is absurd to impute all the blame for the current VAT loss to tax avoidance. It is equally fatuous to suppose that an addition to the 10,000 staff currently employed on the administration of VAT would markedly increase the size of the inflow. What is needed is the drastic simplification of the book-keeping, collection and administration procedures for VAT: in other words, to make of VAT the gloriously simple tax it was once supposed to be. As a recent case in Leicester amply

demonstrated, even the Customs and Excise trained inspectors are often unable to assess the tax liability of even the smallest concerns. What hope is there then for the self-employed and small businessman, who may never have received any formal training in accountancy methods, to compile adequate VAT returns?

The National Federation of Self-Employed is currently preparing proposals for the reform of VAT which will embody this principle of simplification. We believe that our proposals will cut out the immense step forward, forcing every trader, but that they will also reduce the scope for tax avoidance, thereby increasing the revenue from VAT without increasing the size of the present establishment involved in administering the tax.

Yours faithfully,  
KEITH SHOULS,  
Chief Executive,  
National Federation of Self-Employed,  
32 St Annes Road West,  
St Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire.

### Retrospective legislation at its worst: CTT

From Mr G. J. K. Widgery and Mr R. Facer

Sir, The anomalies and injustices of the hastily conceived legislation introducing capital transfer tax are manifold, and Mr Colin Prestige (July 10) does well to call attention to the case of the unfortunate testatrix who had set up a discretionary trust under his will and died on March 27, 1974, the day after Mr Healey announced that measures were to be introduced to tax discretionary trusts in a special but unspecified manner.

In the event, the proposals for taxing discretionary trusts made after March 26, 1974, were not announced until nine months later, on December 10, 1974, when the Finance Bill was published; so this was, in effect, retrospective legislation at its worst. Indeed, the Finance Act 1975 did not receive the Royal Assent until March 12, 1975.

What are now concerned with an actual case where the testatrix (let us call her Miss Brown) made her will in the form of a discretionary trust on March 28, 1968. Mr Healey made his announcement on March 26, 1974, that the tax position of such trusts, made thereafter, would be changed.

Miss Brown died on November 26, 1974, before she or her advisers could have known the effect the changes in the law would have on her will. Thus Miss Brown had no opportunity of making suitable changes to her will (as she was perfectly entitled to do) during the last eight months of her life for the very good reason that the legal position was unknown throughout that period.

As pointed out by Mr A. M. Alexander (June 26) it has only recently come to light that through an error on the part of the parliamentary draftsman, the Finance Act 1975 did not receive the Royal Assent until March 12, 1975.

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the Finance Act 1975 has accidentally granted complete exemption to capital distributions made before March 13, 1975.

In Miss Brown's case, therefore, if by chance the executors had exercised their discretionary powers to transfer the residue of the estate to the principal beneficiary immediately after Miss Brown died in November, 1974, they would fortuitously have saved a substantial charge to capital transfer tax.

As it is, however, having prudently avoided any precipitous action while the details of capital transfer tax remained unknown, the executors find themselves faced with both estate duty of £15,000 on Miss Brown's estate and an additional burden of £20,000 for both capital transfer tax and capital gains tax on the proposed distribution to the beneficiary.

If it had been possible to inform Miss Brown of the nature of the changes in the law this additional burden to tax could have been properly avoided.

It is to be hoped that the Chancellor will recognize the injustice which is caused by a combination of retrospective legislation and faulty drafting, by allowing such capital distributions to be made free of tax until April 1, 1976, or at the very least by bringing such distributions from will trusts (which speak from the date of death) within the concessionary 10 per cent rates which apply to all other discretionary trusts created before March 26, 1974.

Yours faithfully,  
G. J. K. WIDGERY  
J. R. FACER  
4 St Paul's Churchyard,  
London, EC4.

### Retail Price Index available

From Mr J. Littlewood

Sir, I should like to assure Mr H. A. L. Cockerell (July 18), and others interested in the new index-linked National Savings securities that the Retail Price Index figure applicable to Retirement Issue National Savings Certificates and SAYE Third Issue is issued monthly to all Post Offices through the Department for National Savings. The figure is available on request to the enquiry at the Post Office counter.

Mr Cockerell makes the sensible suggestion that a list of RPI figures covering a 12-month period should be displayed at post offices. We are in fact making arrangements for the introduction of such a list. It will be retrospective to June, 1975, the month in which Retirement Issue Certificates came on sale, and will be updated monthly.

Yours faithfully,  
J. LITTLEWOOD,  
Director of Savings,  
Department for National Savings,  
Blythe Road,  
London, W.14.

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### COMPANY MEETING

#### THE KULIM GROUP LIMITED

#### Mr. P. B. L. Coghlan's Review

The Forty-first Annual General Meeting of The Kulim Group Limited was held in London on July 24th.

In his circulated review, the Chairman (Mr P. B. L. Coghlan) comments on the Group's results for 1974. During that year, palm oil prices had reached record levels, but the price of rubber had fallen to such an extent that, at the close of the year, the Malaysian Government had considered it necessary to introduce drastic measures on production and shipment of its rubber.

Mr Coghlan makes the sensible suggestion that a list of RPI figures covering a 12-month period should be displayed at post offices. We are in fact making arrangements for the introduction of such a list. It will be retrospective to June, 1975, the month in which Retirement Issue Certificates came on sale, and will be updated monthly.

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Blythe Road,  
London, W.14.

## LONDON & OVERSEAS FREIGHTERS

### RESULTS

	1975	1974
Group Profit	£9,157,117	£7,869,430
Earnings per Share	29.3p	25.2p
Dividend per Share	3.216p	3.216p
Net Assets per Share	134.2p	110.6p
Net Current Assets per Share	57p	40p

The Chairman, in his Statement accompanying the Accounts to 31st March, 1975 said:

"Never before in the Company's history have we been faced with such an unpromising outlook. All the group's tankers—except the V.L.C.C. 'London Pride'—are laid up in Greece; freight rates in the dry-cargo field have been slowly but steadily falling; the current level being about half what it was a year ago; and the proposed 'taking into public ownership' of Austin & Pickersgill has all the promise of being near-confiscation rather than acquisition for fair value.

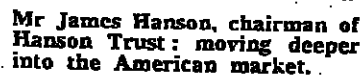
Shippowning—especially tramp ship-owning—is a speculative and cyclical business. We have experienced good times and bad times in the past and, on balance, have come out well. In times of economic depression I have always felt confident that a boom would follow. This time I am not so sure, for I see present conditions, not so much as a depression, but as an economic revolution of a kind never known before. No one can foretell how long it will be before world trade gets going again, but it would be foolhardy to expect any substantial improvement in the short term.

One must pin one's hopes on a conviction that the world and living standards are going forward

and that the present recession will be judged by history to be no more than a hiccup. I cannot accept that man's consumption of oil and need for raw materials and manufactured goods is going into a permanent decline. In my view it is only a matter of time before all the available ships will be required to transport the needs of mankind.

Only time will tell whether or not some of our older tankers will ever sail again, but I am sure that





Unfortunately, the Swiss and Americans have different views as to what constitutes a crime. The bankers say that in Switzerland any kind of fraud is a criminal offense and that includes tax fraud. However, tax fraud is simply failure to do what the law requires. It is not a crime. In the United States it is so considered. In fact, the Swiss will give details of accounts—even

The algebra belongs to an

the warehouse but didn't know  
what to do with it.

foot, 1,000 sq ft of filing or storage space costs £15,000 before you add on wages, rates

them any of the corners in which he used to "skive" while working there as a lad.

**Eric Wigham**

**TESCO STORE**

**RES (HOLDING)**

**S) LIMITED**

M. Giscard d'Estaing: a "diagnosis" of the economic downturn was his idea.

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**TESCO STORE**

**RES (HOLDING)**

**S) LIMITED**

The banks do, however, claim that the principal source of Swiss banks' capital is the deposits of Swiss subjects and Swiss companies. In any case, bankers say, under a new treaty between their country and the United States, Switzerland's "again confirmed its readiness to cooperate in the global fight against organized crime."

Unfortunately, the Swiss and the Americans have different views as to what constitutes "crime." The bankers say that Switzerland and any kind of fraud is a criminal offence and that includes tax fraud. However, the American—simple failure to declare of pay taxes is not considered a crime. In the United States it is so considered. In fact, the Swiss will discuss details of accounts—even

## Store keepers

Nick Moger originally set out to store people's computer and seismic tapes for them, but in his time he's also played guardian to everything from boxfiles of old algebra to a 1935 Bentley.

Moger is managing director of Datakeep, jointly owned by property developer Alec Colman and stockbroker Richard Harris. Datakeep operates from a former tea-and-coffee warehouse at Limehouse in London's dockland. It stores, sorts, retrieves and delivers tapes, computer and office stationery and all sorts of files for anybody who doesn't have the room or the patience to keep the stuff to hand himself.

The algebra belongs to an

Datacorp's Sargeant and Moger in the Limehouse control room yesterday: boxing clever.

day he needs to look them up again. The Bentley was left in the yard by a merchant banker-customer who was going abroad and couldn't think of anywhere conveniently nearer the City to park it.

The idea for this sort of repository is said to have been felled away in the brain of Mike Sargeant, now Datakeep's warehouse manager. While working elsewhere as a data processing manager he took to worrying about what would happen were there to be a fire that left his firm without back-up tapes stored elsewhere.

By degrees the idea filtered back to Colman, who two years ago, in the palmey days of the property boom had picked up the warehouse but didn't know what to do with it.

Datakeep is not the only com-

a number of specialty services which, according to Moger, have now seen the company into profit.

Take computer stationery, for example. Price increases and shortages are causing users to do a Maggie Thatcher and buy in bulk whenever possible. After all, if you haven't got the stationery, you can't invoice and then where is your cash flow?

Firms who stow their reprints at Limehouse find that individual departments can order what they want from Datakeep, who will also pack, deliver, inventory and invoice for each order.

Moger argues that with City rents at about £15 per square foot, 1,000 sq ft of per square storage space cost £15,000 before you add on wages, rates

them any of the corners in which he used to "skive" while working there as a lad.

# Record turnover £514,000,000; £80,000,000 up

## Improved profit performance in second half of year

**Mr. Leslie Porter, Ph.D. (Hon.), Chairman, reports:**

In the current year 1975/6 our profitability is showing an improvement to date over last year and our efforts to ensure an increase for the year as a whole will continue unabated.

Our programme for stores in the current financial year will give us a total additional sales area of approximately 530,000 sq. ft. This includes thirteen new branches providing 400,000 sq. ft. selling area and fourteen redeveloped or extended branches providing an extra 130,000 sq. ft.

	Turnover (including V.A.T.)		Net Profit	
£000's	1974/75	1973/74	1974/75	1973/74
24 weeks to August	221,164	184,478	8,362	10,436
28 weeks to February	293,106	249,289	14,886	14,122
Total for year	<u>514,270</u>	<u>433,767</u>	<u>23,248</u>	<u>24,558</u>

The Annual Report and Accounts is obtainable from the Secretary, Tesco House, P.O. Box 18, Delamare Road, Cheshunt, Herts. EN8 9SL.

### TESCO STORES (HOLDINGS) LIMITED



## Humber development chief decries lack of government funds

By Ronald Kershaw  
Northern Industrial  
Correspondent

Yorkshire and Humberside was suffering from government action on two counts, Dr John Skewis, director of the Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association, said yesterday. It was being squeezed out of the benefits of the EEC regional fund and, as part of England, escaped the attention of the Government, which was committed to its new multi-million pound development authorities in Scotland and Wales.

Presenting his association's annual report at Leeds, Dr Skewis said it seemed clear the region would have to progress by its own efforts and not expect additional help from the Government.

On the point of government assistance, he said: "We would like to talk to other development authorities in England with a view to deciding what action should be taken."

Whitehall was proposing spending £300m on development authorities in Scotland and Wales, and England looked like being left out. Dr Skewis felt England was being too quiet about the great deal of money being diverted to the other two countries.

Of the EEC regional fund, Dr Skewis said any region assisted by a national government was eligible for EEC assistance but our Government had introduced a list of priorities, and Yorkshire and Humberside was probably still at the bottom of the list.

Any application for aid had to be made through the Department of Industry.

The indications were that Yorkshire and Humberside

schemes were receiving low priority.

The fund was for an experimental period of three years, he said, and the best chance for benefit that companies and local authorities had, was quickly to submit forceful applications for aid in the first year, because after that there would be huge numbers of applicants to contend with.

Dr Skewis said despite the fact that Yorkshire and Humberside's economy had shown considerable resilience during recent months, the average regional unemployment figure had risen by 0.8 per cent compared with 0.5 per cent nationally. He said: "I feel it important to warn against the kind of complacency that was tending to arise in the region before the present recession."

Average unemployment was a very coarse measure of economic health. There was still a long way to go with our economy, and there were many reasons for making strenuous efforts to achieve growth and change.

He said average earnings in Yorkshire and Humberside were nearly 10 per cent below the British figure; manual wages were below the British average in almost every industry; there was a low level of capital investment per worker in the manufacturing industry; the family budget was nearly £2.75 a week below the United Kingdom figure and £2 below the Scottish level.

Certain areas had high unemployment levels that made them a focus of regional attention. Others were struggling with the modernization of traditional industry. All were "needing more service industry and office jobs."

## Flexible age urged for retirement

By Malcolm Brown

A flexible retirement age between 60 and 70 for both men and women is recommended by the Institute of Personnel Management, in its evidence on equal status to the Occupational Pensions Board.

In its memorandum of evidence, published yesterday, the institute says the present system fails to take into account wide differences in the population, irrespective of sex. Some people wish to retire early, others to continue an active career past normal retirement.

It considers that men and women should be treated as though they were separate species when it comes to retirement and pensions.

It notes that the Government, while trying to remove sex discrimination in other areas, still maintains differences in retirement ages for men and women in state pension schemes,

## German fear of 1.5m unemployed

Munich, July 28.—Unemployment in West Germany, more than a million for the whole of this year, could well reach 1.4 million by the end of 1976, the Economic Research Institute (IFO) says in its latest monthly report.

Even if the economy picked up enough to allow the country's gross national product to grow by 4 to 5 per cent in real terms, unemployment would still average about 1.1 million next year.

IFO's predictions follow a progressive revision of earlier optimistic estimates that unemployment would drop below the million mark this year.

West Germany hoped at the start of the year for a significant upturn by the summer, but now reckons an average of more than 950,000 jobs is the likely level for 1975—a hope that official sources privately deem too optimistic.—Reuter.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Chubb joins rights list with £6m call

By David Mott

The shares in Chubb, the locks, safes and burglar alarms group, slipped 2p to 84p after news that the company plans to raise £6m with a one-for-four rights issue at 66p a share.

There was some surprise that the company should launch an issue of this size. There have been signs recently that the amount of money available for rights has been drying up and it is thought that some issues have been completed with difficulty.

Several blank days have been interpreted as a sign that some companies have called off issues at the last moment.

But Chubb has gone ahead and it says the money will help to pay for the considerable capital expenditure of recent years.

This particular expenditure, which has been financed by

bank overdraft—will now be found from the issue. The group will be provided with resources for further United Kingdom capital expenditure, and a base for expansion and investment as the opportunity arises.

For the year to March 31 Chubb paid dividends totalling 4.36p, and now says that for the current year it hopes to raise the total to 10 per cent. The new shares associated with the rights will not qualify for last year's final payment of 3.53p.

Last year Chubb's pre-tax profits rose 35 per cent to a record £9.08m. Turnover improved from £85.1m to £108.1m and bank overdrafts and unsecured borrowings rose from £6m to £9.3m.

The issue is underwritten by Kleinwort, Benson, and the brokers are Hoare Govett.

### Alfred Preedy in talks with Price Commission

Alfred Preedy has come a long way since it was simply a multiple tobaccoist. But in doing so it has run into the Price Commission whose interest in Preedy's group is well known by the company last August.

The chairman, Mr H. L. Preedy, then said that the group's diversification had attracted Commission comment, but the board hoped to solve a difficult problem by going for turnover.

Now shareholders are told that talks are going on with the Commission because the group might have exceeded the margins laid down by the 1973 counter-inflation act. The amount of the excess, if any, should be known by the time the annual accounts are published.

Apart from this, there can be little quibbling with the figures for the year to March 29, last. Pre-tax profits rose strongly from £595,000 to £782,000 with sales going ahead from £18.22m to £26.45m. So profits rose by 31 per cent while sales surged by 45 per cent.

The gross dividend yield goes up from 9.83 per cent gross to 10.75 per cent.

From its origins as a multiple tobaccoist, Preedy has gone into confectionery, fancy goods, bookbinding, newsagency and stationery.

There is to be a one for two scrip issue.

Patrick Partners, once one of the largest Australian stock brokers, was suspended from trading yesterday morning. This followed a request from the company that a receiver be appointed.

While full details have still to emerge, it is clear that the firm's difficulties arose from the inability of the 25 per cent owned Patrick Corporation investment banking group to repay some A\$2.79m (about £1.67m) borrowed on call.

London, the immediate feeling was that the Australian mining boom of the late sixties stock-outstanding and the drop in mining share prices was precautionary. Those most affected were the energy stocks, particularly uranium issues. Pancontinental slid 20p to 455p.

Patrick Partners was formed by the ebullient senior partner, Mr Rick Dowling, and Mr Pat Levy, who took the Australian mining boom of the late sixties this firm which built up a staff to around 500 and now only 40 or so, transacted around 40 per cent of business in the mining sector. It is thought the firm's troubles are a continuation of the collapse of the Minerals Securities mining finance house in February 1971.

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### Courtaulds promises to let Highams stay single

By Adrienne Gleeson

It looks as though Lancashire-based Highams, Britain's biggest manufacturer of sheets and pillowcases, is to stay independent of textiles giant Courtaulds. Courtaulds has given the Director General of Fair Trading assurances that its future relations with Highams which would appear to preclude any buying developed and sustained.

In particular the group has agreed to reduce its present 29.79 per cent holding in Highams to less than 25 per cent by December 31 "or such later date as may be agreed between Courtaulds and the Director General"; it has also agreed not to seek representation upon the Highams board.

Having satisfied the Director General of Fair Trading who stated that it was an active interest in the affair when Courtaulds' stake went over 25 per cent in March about its intentions, Courtaulds now knows that its acquisition cure

the past 18 months of a big minority shareholding in Highams is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Courtaulds stated that it will maintain its stake as an investment, and that it never planned to exercise any form of control over Highams' policy through its shareholding. This rose to almost 30 per cent largely because the group was approached by willing sellers.

Highams was at first vehemently opposed to Courtaulds' building up a substantial stake. But recently it has been quiet. It now says it is "not dissatisfied" with the outcome.

### Hall-Thermo opening drop

Hall-Thermotank's profits for the six months to end-March dropped from £676,000 to £198,000 pre-tax, but that does not necessarily mean much in relation to the results for the full year, which will depend on the "substantial contracts" to be completed towards the end of it.

However, Hall-Thermotank's directors consider it unlikely that the figure for the full year will show an advance upon the record £2.62m reported last time, largely because of the impact of inflation and the cost of higher banking charges.

The total order book is reported to be strong, but the home market is "inevitably weak". However, the group's directors were sufficiently confident to increase the dividend by the maximum permitted. Its shares fell 4p to 48p last night.

factory throughout the group, Mr John Vaughan, chairman, reports that on the other hand efforts to improve margins at Brown Boveri Kent, have been partly offset by inflation.

Although the downturn in general economic conditions is bound to affect the group, more difficult, he remains confident on future prospects.

Pride & Clarke recovering

Pre-tax profits of motor dealers Pride & Clarke for the six months to March 31 have recovered from £352,000 to £513,000. The board hopes that the second half will produce "at least a profit of £1.02m, compared with £555,000 last year and the record £1.17m produced in 1973.

Turnover rose from £10.9m to £14.7m. The dividend is 4.62p, against 4.17p.

Hampton steps up N Sea spending

North Sea exploration costs are expected to increase substantially this year (to about £100m) for Hampton Gold Mining Areas over the £76,000 of 1974-75 and the £157,000 of 1973-74. But the exploration group now has two wells drilling.

The one on block 16/21 is nearly finished while the other on block 22/8 has just begun. Hampton's 5 per cent participation in these two and a further drilling later this year could cost the company around £250,000.

Against this, royalty income from Western Mining Corporation will rise above the £518,000 of last year while it is likely that some increase in dividend income (£139,000) will be replaced by high yielding United Kingdom investments. Net cash on March 31 amounted to £158m.

Anglo-Indonesian

The pre-tax profits of Anglo Indonesian Plantations jumped from £125,000 to £333,500 last year while earnings a share reached 8.21p, against 4.12p. The profits were not subject to Indonesian tax. They were set off against tax losses brought forward in the United Kingdom.

These losses have now been exhausted, and the "tax holiday" will end in April 1976.

Gold fields prop

A sharp setback in property and township sales at Gold Fields Property Co from £1.85m to £404,000 helped push net

## Stock markets Equities show firmer trends

Stock markets were in better form yesterday, with a further recovery in the gilt edged section bringing gains in share prices as the new trading account made its debut. But a sharp reminder of the recession came in the form of reports that Marks & Spencer is cutting stocks by 10 per cent under the pressure of falling sales. Shares in Marks, which have been the target of bearish investment advice from inside the market for some time now, slipped to 53p at worst, but later rallied to close unchanged on the day at 57p. The damage to the share price may have been cushioned by a recommendation from outside press source.

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## Firm start to the account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 28. Dealings End Aug 8. \$ Contango Day, Aug 11. Settlement Day, Aug 15.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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 **Leicester**  
...for every investor.

The Leicester Building Society has more than 100 branches throughout the U.K.

Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages  
(If/If) your new directory is published, look for the Leicester  
Permanent or Leicester Temperance Building Society)

[illegible]



# £4,000 plus Appointments

مكازم الأجريل

## Lincolnshire

### Museums Keeper of Display Services

SO1 24,238-24,545

Applicants for this new post in the County Museums Service should be both suitably qualified and experienced persons.

The Keeper will be responsible for the display of the permanent collections, for establishing a circulating exhibition service, and for the implementation of interpretative schemes in historic buildings within the County. The post offers considerable scope for initiative and flair for a person interested in the presentation of museum collections.

The County Council has agreed a scheme of removal and lodging allowances payable in appropriate cases and there is also the possibility of assistance with house purchase and bringing loan facilities.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Personnel and Central Services, County Offices, Lincoln (telephone Lincoln 28831, ext 371) to whom completed forms should be returned by 22 August, 1975.

## COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

Baker and McKenzie have a vacancy for an **ASSISTANT SOLICITOR** with preferably two years' post admission experience in company and commercial law. First class opportunity and salary for suitable applicant. Applicants will preferably be university graduates with good academic qualifications. Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to Malcolm J. F. Baker and McKenzie, Crompton House, 95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JP.

## Appointments Vacant so on page 23

### GENERAL VACANCIES

## DIVISIONAL MANAGERS

NATIONAL CHARITY HAS BRIEFED VACANCIES FOR VISIONAL MANAGERS IN WEST OR SOUTH YORKSHIRE, AVON & SOUTH WALES AND IN ENGLAND FOR ONE OF ITS LARGEST FUND-RAISING DEPARTMENTS.

A successful applicant will be capable of administering a considerable staff and of managing to raise and effectively allocate resources of managing staff is essential. The Divisional Manager will work from home and the duties will include the planning, direction and supervision of fund-raising activities, undertaking by up to staff, managing and control of staff, and the achievement of targets by visual staff.

For or our allowance will be made available; out of pocket expenses reimbursed and a selection fund and life assurance scheme open to successful applicants.

Please write to Frank Baker, P.O. Box 40B, London W1A 4JB, quoting ref. no. 127

### ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

A small group of Societies, including the Royal Society of Medicine, are seeking an administrative secretary to coordinate the activities of the societies, arrange meetings and seminars, and act as a good methodical secretary, competent and able to get on with a wide variety of professional people. Good salary plus excellent benefits, pension scheme, and other facilities. Please write to Mr. A. Jones, Administration and Personnel Officer, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, London SW1H 9JJ.

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We are looking for special talents in a variety of fields. Age 25-35. Experience in supervising or managing staff, understanding of business and office procedures, and a good command of English. Some to progress in one of our senior London offices. Full training programme. £2,500-£4,000 p.a. plus benefits. Area covered: London, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire.

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For further details and an application form to be returned by 25 September, 1975, write to Civil Service Commission, Alconow Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG24 1JS, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 6651 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1982 (24-hour answering service).

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Please write in the first instance to Box 0210 S, The Times, giving full details of qualifications, experience and salary required.

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Commission on entry will be in the rank of Flight Lieutenant and pay starts at £4,500 per annum with annual increments and certain allowances.

There is a time promotion to the rank of Wing Commander, thereafter promotion to higher ranks is by selection. Officers will normally have a career to the age of 60 which will be terminated by retirement pay.

Candidates must be UK-qualified at the time of application and should be not more than 30 years of age. It is desirable that candidates should have had civil experience since commissioning, preferably in the Criminal and Common Law Courts.

For further information please write to the Director of Legal Services, A. S. Jones, Wing Commander, Director of Legal Services, RAF Station, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 8











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Give us this day our day

—St. Matthew 6: 11.

BIRTHS

BAVLY—On 26th July in Stockton

to Tracy and Thelma

children, a son, Robert

Charles, a son, Robert

Charles, a son, Robert

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## SILVER WEDDINGS

DEBORAH : APPACH—On

July 29, 1950, at the Bromley

Central Synagogue, Mrs. Appach

and Mr. Appach, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford.

GOLDEN WEDDING

REES : On July 29th 1925

at the Central Synagogue, Mrs.

Rees and Mr. Rees, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford.

DEATHS

ARMSTRONG—On July 25th,

1975, at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Armstrong,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

BAKERS—On July 25th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Bakers,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

BAIRD—On July 25th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Baird,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

BRENNAN—On July 25th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Brennan,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

DAVIES—On July 25th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Davies,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

DEAN—On July 25th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Dean,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

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at his home, 15, Field House

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at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Dean,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.

DEAN—On July 25th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

## DEATHS

MEMULLEN—On July 27th, 1975,

at his home, 15, Field House

Drive, Oxford, Mr. Memullen,

aged 78, died of a heart attack.